

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 4.

NO CANADIAN CATTLE FOR ENGLAND.

According to a dispatch from abroad the political movement to remove the prohibition on Canadian cattle shipped to England has received its quietus at the hands of the Board of Agriculture. The dispatch states that the president of the board addressed the House of Commons, stating that the government had no intention at present of proposing legislation removing the prohibition on such importation. This statement has undoubtedly upset the hopes of some of the political schemers.

IMPORT OF MEXICAN CATTLE.

A report from El Paso, Tex., states that approximately 25,000 head of Mexican cattle have been imported into the United States so far this year, and that importations are practically over for the season. While this is the largest importation for several years, it is not as large as was had some nine years ago, or before large packing houses were established in Mexico and consumed in large degree the native cattle.

BELGIUM WANTS AMERICAN MEAT.

One thousand butchers met in congress at Antwerp, Belgium, this week to discuss the meat situation in Belgium, and passed a resolution to the effect that the restrictions on the importation of American cattle were responsible for the present high prices of meat. They demanded that these restrictions be abolished. No less than 80,000 head of cattle are imported into Belgium every year.

VALLEY MEAT FREIGHTS UP.

Traffic officials of Southern railroads this week agreed on a 10 per cent. increase in fresh meat freights from the Middle West, Southern and Gulf points to the Mississippi Valley. The proposed increase in grain rates was postponed until after election, presumably because they would affect the farmers more nearly than the meat raise.

RECORD LOUISVILLE SHEEP RECEIPTS.

Louisville, Ky., reports that all records for receipts of sheep and lambs on the local market were broken last week. The receipts show some 38,014 head, as compared to 35,000 head the previous weekly record. Nearly all of the big packers had representatives in the market.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING RETURNED MEATS

Additional regulations concerning "returned meats" were announced this week by the Federal meat inspection authorities, in order to clear up the situation regarding return shipments of inspected meats. Such products may be shipped and reshipped as often as desired, provided they are in sound and wholesome condition. If refused by a consignee they may be diverted to another customer without return or reinspection, if they are in good condition. If they have become unsound, the old rules apply.

The announcement of the Bureau of Animal Industry follows:

"In view of some misunderstanding as to the conditions under which meat and meat food products which are sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food, and those which, since original shipment, are alleged to have become unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, and unfit for human food may be returned to establishments having Federal inspection, the following rulings have been made by the Bureau of Animal Industry:

"Meat or meat food product which has been 'U. S. Inspected and Passed' and is so marked, and which has not been processed without Federal inspection, may be shipped and reshipped in interstate commerce so long as the product remains sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food.

"'U. S. Inspected and Passed' meat or meat food product which has been forwarded from an official establishment in interstate commerce and which is refused by a consignee because the product is not the kind or quality ordered, or refused for any reason other than that the meat or meat food product is alleged or known to have become unsound, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, may be diverted to another consignee and destination under Regulation 25, section 10, B. A. I. Order 150, if a new shipping certificate in accordance with Regulation 25, section 11, is furnished to the common carrier; or the shipment may be returned to the original shipper under a new certificate in accordance with Regulation 25, section 11.

"'U. S. Inspected and Passed' meat or meat food product which, since original shipment, is alleged to have become unsound, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, may be returned (except from an official establishment) to and received at an official establishment in intrastate or interstate trade only in accordance with Regulation 25, section 19, paragraph 2, and no meat or meat food product which is returned because of its alleged unsound condition to an official establishment may be admitted into any official establishment until the provisions of the paragraph last mentioned have been complied with.

"The paragraph of the regulations referred to requires that a permit shall first be obtained from the inspector in charge of the establishment to which the shipment is destined and that a certificate be made by the shipper. Returned meats and products will be subjected to careful inspection on arrival at establishments, and when found to be unwholesome will be condemned and tanked."

MEAT INSPECTION IN NEW ENGLAND.

It was reported from Washington this week that the meat inspection officials of the Department of Agriculture have been having trouble with small New England dealers who are exempted from inspection under the law, but who have been abusing their exemption. These small slaughterers and dealers do only a neighborhood business, and are therefore not compelled to have inspection, but they can be disciplined at any time if the Secretary of Agriculture so decides, if they violate the government regulations concerning sanitation or selling unwholesome meat.

There are many of these small dealers in New England who, it is said, have not been keeping their places in as sanitary a condition as the department requires, with the result that the withdrawal of many exemption certificates has been threatened. Inspectors have been sent out from Boston, Portland and other New England points to inspect the shops and slaughter houses of these dealers. The inspection has revealed many unsatisfactory conditions.

As the law and the regulations stand, the holders of inspection certificates, which are numbered, have permission to make interstate shipments without inspection. But they must furnish the numbers of their certificates to the railroads before shipments of meat from one State into another can be accepted. The department's inspectors have warned several New England dealers that unless their places are kept in more sanitary condition the certificates will be withdrawn, which will prevent these shipments.

INDIANA CATTLE FIGURES.

Figures compiled by the Indiana State Bureau of Statistics show that there are now 501,495 head of cattle in the State, whereas there were 445,010 head in 1907. This would tend to indicate that Indiana is gaining ground as a cattle producing State.

EXPORT ABUSES HURT TRADE

Careless and Dishonest Methods in Exporting Cottonseed Cake

By A. G. Perkins, Special Agent U. S. Bureau of Manufactures.

Copenhagen, Denmark, July 1.—There is unanimous complaint among the buyers here of the manner of loading cottonseed cake at American ports for this market, which has been the cause of the agreement between practically all of the Danish importers to equalize the weights of cargoes among all receivers, so that each receiver will stand his pro rata share of the loss in weight in any one cargo, and make claim for any excess over the usual 1 per cent. loss against his shipper in the United States.

A prominent firm in Copenhagen, on being informed by me of the efforts being made by the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association to remedy this matter, replied that the impression prevails here that all the exporters do not want their lots separated in the cargo, as under the present system they are able, at times, to ship a very low-grade cake and trust to its getting lost in the confusion. Or more often they ship short weight, in which case they get the benefit of the average outturn, which in many cases absorbs the short weight in the 1 per cent. usually allowed by contract, but sometimes causes a loss in the entire cargo in excess of 1 per cent., the result being that the honest shippers have to pay a claim for loss in weight, while the dishonest shipper makes a profit.

The idea cannot be better illustrated to the oil mills than by referring to the shippers of river seed, who buy the smallest sacks and fill them as light as possible, or with damaged seed, and ship in a mixed cargo with large sacks and good seed.

One of the largest importers says that if this question of loading properly can be regulated he could very soon find out who is shipping low-grade stuff and short weights, and could afford to buy larger quantities and pay better prices to the honest shippers. It would also open the field to the manufacturers in the interior of the United States, who at present are heavily handicapped by the mixing of cargoes.

Example of a Cargo Showing Loss.

In order to bring the question home to the manufacturer and honest exporter, the following example of a cargo of cake to Denmark is submitted:

Shipper.	Number of sacks.	Mark.	Actual weight. Pounds.	Invoice weight. Pounds.	Outturn, averaged per Danish custom. Pounds.	Loss compared to invoice weight. Pounds.	Loss or gain to shipper. Pounds.	Loss to buyer. Pounds.
A. & Co.	900	X	250,000	250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2,000	Y	550,000	550,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7,000	Z	1,950,000	1,950,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	9,900		2,750,000	2,750,000	2,658,333	91,667	64,167	27,500
B. & Co.	5,000	M	1,375,000	1,375,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,000	N	825,000	825,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2,000	O	550,000	550,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,200	P	300,000	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. & Co.	700	Q	200,000	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11,900		3,250,000	3,250,000	3,141,667	108,333	-75,833	32,500
	800	C	220,000	240,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8,000	D	2,200,000	2,400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. & Co.	1,200	E	300,000	360,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10,000		2,720,000	3,000,000	2,900,000	100,000	+210,000	30,000
Cargo.....	31,800		8,720,000	9,000,000	8,700,000	300,000	.....	90,000

The actual loss on this cargo is shown at 20,000 pounds, which would naturally fall on the buyers, as per the terms of the usual contract; but as C. & Co. invoiced their shipment at 280,000 pounds in excess of actual weight the receivers have to stand their full 1 per cent. of invoice weight and A. &

Co. and B. & Co., respectively, 64,167 and 75,833 pounds, while C. & Co. actually gain 210,000 pounds by the process, which at \$26 per short ton is \$2,730.

The greatest loss in weight on a cargo arriving at Danish ports is said to be a fraction over 10 per cent., but the shipper afterwards stated it was an error in addition and promptly remitted for the difference, and as this cargo came from one shipper there was no trouble in locating the mistake. The average difference in weight during the past year is said to be from one-half to 2½ per cent.

Supervision of Loading Suggested.

When representatives of buyer and seller draw samples, especially for arbitration, the buyer's representative usually draws the worst cakes he can find, and the seller's representative the best, but always from bags bearing the proper shipping mark, as a certificate has to be submitted showing that the samples are drawn from bags bearing the mark as per bill of lading; but as there are often several different lots with the same mark there is a chance for confusion in this matter, but the shippers, it is thought, get as fair treatment herein as can be given.

In this matter the buyer of good quality is at a decided disadvantage, as he can only draw samples from bags bearing the marks shown in bill of lading, and nearly always gets more or less of the inferior quality under different mark. So the buyers of low-grade cake get a portion of the high grade, and I am told that some buyers here of low grade cake are willing to take these chances occasionally.

The manufacturers should give these questions more attention; take them up vigorously with the railroad and steamship people as well as the exporters, for if the lots are properly separated in loading the element of chance, which both buyer and seller now have to assume, will be reduced to a minimum.

In discussing the manner of separation with a captain of a steamer, he said that one of the favorite methods of separation is to stretch a piece of twine across the top of one mark, and on arrival the string is worn and broken in several places and slipped down between other bags. Separation should be with mats, bagging, canvas, lumber, or other substantial pieces, and economy in the use of these would be foolish.

It has been suggested by one of the importers here that if the Government would place a man at the three important ports to supervise the loading of cargoes and issue certificates showing the condition, etc., it would greatly facilitate matters. Even a man appointed by the Crushers' Association would be acceptable, but of course such a

man would necessarily have to be entirely disinterested.

Discharging and Warehousing.

On arrival of cargoes at these ports the cake is in most cases discharged into cars and shipped to the smaller dealers, having

been sold before arrival, thus saving an extra cost of warehousing and insurance which, it is said, would be too heavy to leave any margin of profit to the dealer. Where the cargo is discharged from the steamer to the railway cars the charge is only 14.74 cents per metric ton, weighing and separating included. Where the cargo is discharged into the warehouse the charges amount to 71.02 cents per metric ton. This latter does not include storage, 21.44 cents per ton per thirty days, nor insurance.

It is reasonable to suppose that if these conditions could be remedied the American manufacturer would receive a higher price for his goods and do a much larger and more agreeable business with Denmark.

Trade in Cottonseed Meal and Cake.

Very little cottonseed meal is imported into Denmark, and the small quantity that reaches this market usually comes overland or by small sailing vessels from Hamburg; of cottonseed cake, however, as well as nearly every other known oil cake, Denmark is one of the largest, if not the largest, importer on the Continent.

During the year ending December 31, 1907, the total imports of oil cake into Denmark amounted to 465,565 metric tons (metric ton = 2,204.6 pounds) against 413,080 tons in 1906, of which 429,890 tons were for consumption in 1907 against 382,440 tons in 1906. Accurate figures as to the quantity of each kind of cake cannot be obtained just now, but the impression prevails among dealers that while more cottonseed cake was imported in 1907 than the previous year, the consumption was not as great, as the stocks of all oil cake at the principal ports on January 1, 1908, were estimated as being more than four times as large as at the same time in the previous year, and cottonseed cake constituted nearly 70 per cent. thereof.

Last Year a Bad One For Oil Cake.

The oil cake business for the year 1907 has been described as very unsatisfactory, and in some instances disastrous for the feed dealers, and the poor quality of cottonseed cake (crop of 1906-7) is said to be the main cause of this condition, for while the imports were larger than the previous year, the quality was so low that large stocks had to be carried over into the new year, and the greater part of these stocks was of these poorer qualities for which buyers could not be found, and even at this time there is a considerable quantity of off-cottonseed cake from the crop of 1906-7 in the hands of local dealers.

The stocks of oil cake in the public warehouse in the free harbor of Copenhagen on June 1, 1908, were, in metric tons, as follows: Cottonseed cake, 2,744.15; rape cake, 16.80; sunflower cake, 926.45; palm cake, 324.35; peanut cake, 93.70; a total of 4,105.45. There are several private warehouses in Copenhagen, but the stocks therein could not be ascertained.

Only in the last two or three years has there been any marked difference in the prices paid for New Orleans and Texas cake, but the disastrous rains in the Mississippi Valley and southeastern States in the fall of 1906 caused such a wide difference in the quality of the cake coming from those sections that the demand was diverted from the New Orleans more and more to the finer quality of Texas cake, until a difference of 10 to 15 shillings (\$2.43 to \$3.65) per long ton (2,240 pounds) was made in the prices paid for cake from those two sections, and even at this time there is practically this same difference in price.

In fact, there are three standards of prime cake in this market: Texas prime is supposed to contain 52 to 55 per cent. of protein and fat, and to be a soft, bright cake; New Orleans prime, 48 to 50 per cent. protein and fat, reasonably bright and soft; Savannah cake, 1 to 2 per cent. lower in protein and fat.

Oil Cake Analyses.

Up to the beginning of 1906 there was no separate analyses of these different cakes kept, but beginning with that year the differ-

(Continued on page 32.)

PACKING HOUSE FLOORING

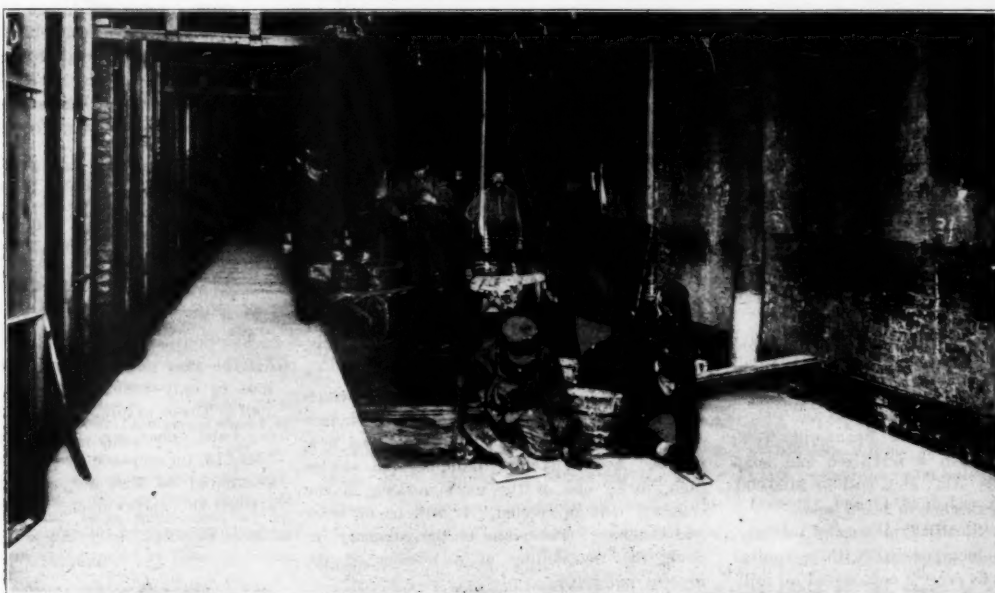
Requirements, Materials and Labor Necessary and How Laid

The question of the proper flooring for packing houses has attracted renewed attention as a result of the attitude of the government under the new meat inspection law regarding wooden floors and the necessity of securing a floor which can be flushed readily and which will not absorb water. This necessity for an impervious floor has led to

water-absorbing tendencies which lead eventually to the development of cracks, which in many cases have been known to extend in one unbroken line completely across a floor. Once cracked, the inevitable result follows—other cracks develop and chipping begins. The only remedy is to cement the floor completely over again, as filling up the cracks will not suf-

cial in charge of the meat inspection system. This flooring is a combination of the finest asphaltic materials mixed with lime carbonates and grit to give it body. It is laid so that there are no joints, and the finished floor presents a smooth surface, free from dust, and one that compresses without apparent wear under heavy trucking.

This flooring can be laid on wood or cement rapidly and is easily repaired. In this lies a great superiority over the cement floor. While the cement floor retards efforts to



LAYING SARCO MASTIC FLOORING IN A SMOKE HOUSE ALLEY AT THE ARMOUR PLANT, CHICAGO.

the consideration of the only two materials which are practically available for the purpose—cement and asphalt preparations.

Cement and Asphalt Floors.

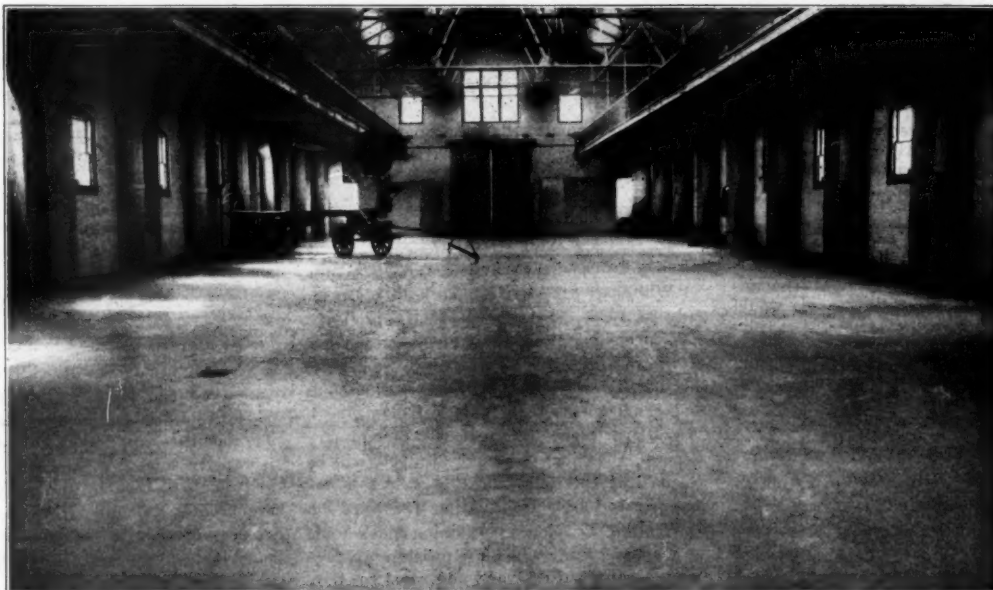
Cement floors, while fulfilling the first requirement, in that they can be readily flushed, show a tendency to crack. If the exactly proper mixture is not used they show

fine. In practice it has been found that a filled crack invariably will crack again around the filling material. It is practically an impossibility to get a green or new cement to adhere perfectly to cement that has been hardened for weeks and months.

On the other hand asphalt preparations, or mastic flooring, have met with favor both from packers and from the government offi-

manipulate it after the cement has once firmly set, the mastic floor lends itself readily to manipulation, yet under ordinary conditions presents as hard a surface as does cement. It fulfills the requirements that it shall be readily flushed and a non-absorbent of water. In fact, long before asphalt preparations entered the field as a flooring or pav-

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SARCO MASTIC FLOORING COMPLETED, SHOWING EVENNESS AND SMOOTHNESS OF FINISH.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Hammond Beef Company is reported as opening a branch house at Waterbury, Conn.

The new plant of the Simons Packing Company, Youngstown, O., is about ready to commence operations.

A company has been organized at Piedmont, Ala., to erect a cottonseed oil mill, guano factory and ice plant.

A \$10,000 cottonseed-oil mill will probably be erected at Waurika, Okla., by P. A. Fitzhugh, of Clinton, La.

The Augusta Abattoir Co., Augusta, Ga., recently incorporated, will shortly commence the erection of its plant.

The Elk Tanning Company's plant at Everett, Pa., has been badly damaged by fire. The loss is estimated at \$350,000.

It is reported that Armour & Company are planning the erection of an eight-story plant at Seattle, Wash., to cost \$250,000.

The Zenith Sausage Company of Duluth, Minn., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by I. A. Seasted, P. Hedval, J. Lindberg and others.

A co-operative company is to be organized at Menominee, Mich., for the purpose of establishing an abattoir and cold storage plant. The capital stock is to be \$50,000.

G. C. W. Wertenberg of Beaumont, Tex., proposes to establish a fertilizer and soap factory at Mobile, Ala., at a cost of \$100,000. Operations are expected to begin soon.

The Cherokee Oil Mill Company of Gaffney, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 to erect a cottonseed-oil mill.

President, R. C. Sarratt; vice-president, T. G. McGraw.

The Union Beef Company has acquired a small strip of land adjoining its beef house on East Third street, Plainfield, N. J. Manager R. I. Tolles is planning to increase the capacity of the building for the storage of meat.

The Western New York Packing Company of Buffalo, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000. F. A. Weppner, 610 Main street; E. A. Weppner, 424 Main street, and C. Weppner of 231 W. Utica street, all of Buffalo, are the directors.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company is contemplating establishing two new fertilizer plants during the coming season, one to be at Aiken, S. C., and the other at Waynesboro, Ga. Plans for the work have already been mapped out and equipment will probably be put in early in November.

Improvements costing \$250,000, which will double the capacity of the plant will be made by the St. Louis Independent Packing Company, at Sarpy avenue, St. Louis, Mo. A site 600 feet deep and 200 feet long, facing the Missouri Pacific right of way, opposite the present plant, has been purchased on which eighty cattle pens will be erected. A viaduct over the tracks will connect the old and new plants. A cold storage building, ten stories high, to be one of the most modern in the country, will be erected. It will be of brick and concrete. The plans of the company include the remodeling of a number of the present buildings.

TO ENLARGE PACKERS' COMMITTEE.

An amendment to the constitution of the American Meat Packers' Association, for the purpose of giving the trade throughout the country wider representation on the executive board of the association, will be proposed for adoption at the next convention at Chicago in October. Secretary McCarthy's bulletin this week says:

President James S. Agar (Western Packing & Provision Company) proposes that Article 4 of the constitution read as follows: "Article 4. The officers of this association shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and a committee of nine in addition to the officers, to be known as the Executive Committee, of which the president, vice president, secretary and treasurer shall also be members. All officers and members of the Executive Committee, except the secretary, shall be representatives of active members and shall be elected by ballot at the regularly called annual meeting, or at a special meeting taking the place of such regular meeting."

Action will be taken upon it at the annual meeting. The effect, if passed, would be to increase the Executive Committee from eleven to thirteen members, so that sections of the country not now represented could have members upon this important committee.

ANOTHER PRESERVATIVE REPORT.

The report of the results of Chief Wiley's experiments with benzoate of soda as a food preservative has at last been published by the Department of Agriculture. It is printed merely for what it is worth, and not as the government's attitude in the matter, since

the President's board of experts is now at work on an independent investigation of this same matter, to be conducted along strictly scientific lines, without prejudice.

The Wiley report condemns the preservative, as was to have been expected. The investigation was conducted along lines similar to the borax tests. The "poison squad" was used and the preservative was fed to the members in pellets, instead of in the food eaten, as would have been the case in actual practice. Dr. Wiley draws the conclusion that there is not a single article of food preserved by this method which could not be preserved without the aid of any chemical agent.

The department will make no ruling until the President's board of experts has finished its investigation of the subject.

PROPOSALS

Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., July 25, 1908.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city, on or before September 30, 1908, in accordance with the specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 4, War Department, Office of the Commissary General, Washington, March 27, 1908, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., August 5, 1908. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores open August 5, 1908," and addressed to A. L. Smith, Colonel, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

SOUTHERN COTTON OIL FINANCES.

Annual financial statements of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and the Southern Cotton Oil Company, made public this week at the annual stockholders' meeting of the parent organization, show a marked falling off in earnings. The Virginia-Carolina Company's loss in surplus is given as nearly half a million dollars, due chiefly, according to the statement of the company's officials, to the heavy decrease in earnings of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, which shows a loss of over a million dollars compared to 1907. A rumor current this week that bond issues were contemplated to relieve the situation was denied from official sources.

The income account of the Virginia-Carolina Company and its subsidiary concerns summarizes as follows, compared with last year:

	1908.	1907.
Net earnings	\$3,527,426	\$4,024,918
Preferred divs., int., etc.	2,383,973	2,384,604
Surplus	\$1,143,453	\$1,640,314
Reserved for contingent fund..	100,000	112,678
Balance	\$1,043,453	\$1,527,636
Previous surplus	6,338,395	4,810,759
Total surplus	\$7,381,848	\$6,338,395

The Southern Cotton Oil Company's report for the year ending May 31 shows net earnings of only \$526,607, against \$1,610,100 in 1907. These earnings are figured after paying and charging to operating expenses \$547,713 for repairs and improvements, and are equal to 5.26 per cent. earned on the \$10,000,000 capital stock. The general balance sheet compares as follows:

	1908.	1907.
Real estate, plant, etc.	\$9,048,456	\$8,675,140
Stocks owned	1,062,676	1,061,374
Bonds owned	393,741	393,741
Cash deposited with trustee..	.....	20,697
Material and supplies	3,641,107	3,892,157
Accounts and bills received..	1,706,653	1,528,321
Interest and insur. in advance	60,804	110,234
Cash	1,174,829	1,153,746
Totals	\$16,518,067	\$16,835,470
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Bills payable	2,941,776	3,172,060
Accounts payable, etc.	384,015	499,025
Drafts against consign.	216,494	227,897
Dividends .....	.....	500,000
Reserve	192,325	180,000
Surplus	2,783,456	2,256,849
Totals	\$16,518,067	\$16,835,470

WOULD IMPORT HONDURAN BEEF.

An effort is being made to interest Southern butchers in the importation of Central American beef cattle. Representatives of Honduras cattle growers and beef feeders have endeavored to arrange for importations at New Orleans, but government quarantine regulations prevent importations through that port, and Galveston may be used, if the Hondurans can find a market for their beef cattle. They claim they are of good beef quality and can be cut up to commercial advantage.

IMPROVING DENVER STOCK YARDS.

The Denver Union Stock Yards Company has completed plans for the expenditure of \$1,500,000 in improvement of the yards, trackage facilities and other equipment. Denver is rapidly coming to the front as a packing and livestock center and enlarged facilities are needed. The new arrangements will be of great benefit to the various Denver packing plants located at the yards and will enable them in turn to much enlarge their facilities.

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REFORM EXPORT METHODS

In a report from Copenhagen at the conclusion of his investigation of Denmark as a market for cottonseed products, Albert G. Perkins, Special Agent of the Bureau of Manufactures, calls attention to abuses which not only prevent an enlargement of our trade with that country, but which also threaten to reduce its present volume materially. Danish buyers will not always submit to losses caused by careless or dishonest methods on the part of some of our shippers, and they have already begun to discriminate at the expense of our trade. Mr. Perkins brings the facts forcibly to the attention of the cottonseed products interests in his report, which

appears in full on another page of this issue of The National Provisioner.

Concerning the manner of loading cottonseed cake for export the impression is said to prevail among Danish firms that American exporters do not want a reform in methods of separating lots belonging to various shippers in the cargo of a vessel. It is the belief that some of our exporters prefer the present helter-skelter method, because in the confusion they are able to pass off a low-grade cake for a higher quality. The mixing of cargoes in this manner is said to be a serious handicap to honest producers and exporters, and the practices in this and other details of exporting which are exposed in Agent Perkins' report should be prevented in future by the adoption of better methods of shipping.

Agent Perkins gives an illustration in which a dishonest shipper, by the practice of mixed cargoes now in vogue, and by invoicing in excess of the actual weight, could actually gain 210,000 lbs., or a money value of \$2,730, at the expense of other and more honest shippers by the same vessel. This sort of thing cannot be countenanced by the trade, and the sooner it is stopped the better for the reputation of American products as well as the pocket books of American producers and shippers.

Attention is called to the fact that Danish importers are now analyzing all consignments of oilcake received, and doing their buying in accordance with the results shown, rather than taking the cake as it comes, regardless of analysis. This is significant not only as being the adoption of a more sagacious business method, but also of growing suspicion in the minds of foreign buyers that American cottonseed cake is not always what it pretends to be. A sidelight on the effect of the lowering of grades is the statement that our exports of linters to Denmark have declined to practically nothing, simply because of the constant lowering of the grade of linters shipped.

Faults in the export trade are by no means to be laid wholly at the door of American exporters; a portion of the blame belongs at the other end. But until we reform at home we cannot expect receivers abroad to do any better. The Danish report of Agent Perkins should have the careful study of every trader in cottonseed products. In this connection the letter from a veteran New Orleans weigher and inspector concerning the sacking and handling of meal and cake, which appeared in The National Provisioner on July 11, is also worthy of consideration. These reforms have apparently been too long neglected, and the industry is beginning to reap the results of such neglect in loss of reputation and trade.

NOT ABOVE THE LAW

The unanimous decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals rendered in the case of the Government vs. the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and reversing the famous fine of \$29,240,000, was remarkable in more than one direction. It recalled to memory the very acme of last year's tremendous administration campaign against "predatory wealth" with its dire consequences of rudely-disturbed prosperity. It annihilated the greatest triumph of the administration's "trust-busting." It proved that the wise framers of the American Constitution have after all established a firm and unshakable conservative force in our body politic, the independent judiciary, with its possibilities of appeal to higher tribunals. It demonstrated that there still exist powers which cannot be swayed by popular frenzies, which need not cater to the applause of the galleries and which permit nobody, even a judge, to stand above the law.

The decision establishes a highly important point of law; namely, that it remains a question of fact, to be decided by a jury, whether or not the shipper had full knowledge of the traffic schedules, and whether or not he did honestly believe that the rate paid was the lawful rate. It further established the rule that only each shipment, and not the separate contents of the same, is to be taken for a unit as an offence. Exorbitant fines are thereby prevented.

The decision by no means exonerates the accused. But it extends to a defendant, whether wealthy or poor, the protection of the laws. The judges' "personal beliefs" are restricted to the little importance they deserve, and the man who "happens to be the judge" is not "above the law." It is of importance for our future development that at least the bench should remain within the law. The decision may incidentally have some further consequences in reference to other verdicts rendered in recent government prosecutions more nearly touching our trade.

OFFICIAL PORK PACKING

The recent investigation of the Canadian beef industry by a government commission having been completed, another government committee is now looking into the pork packing situation at the instigation of Canadian farmers who think they should get more money for their hogs than packers are willing or able to pay. Hog raisers testifying before the commission advocate government packing plants. They do not favor farmers' co-operative plants, but want the government to erect and operate the packing-houses and pay top prices for all hogs. This would be an ideal outcome for the hog raiser, but it is hardly likely the government will take the same rosy view of things.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

BARRELLED PORK AND BEEF.

Mess pork is made from the sides of well fattened hogs, with ham and shoulder cut off: Cut into strips about 6 inches wide, packed 7 to 8 pieces, 9 to 10 pieces, 11 to 12 pieces, 13 to 16 pieces. Standard weight, 200 lbs.

Short cut mess pork is made from the backs of prime hogs, with loin backbone and ribs left in, cut into pieces 5 inches wide and packed as follows: 20 to 34 pieces, 35 to 47 pieces, 48 to 55 pieces. Standard weight, 200 lbs.

Prime mess pork consists of shoulders and sides of prime light, smooth hogs, cut into 4-pound pieces and packed 50 pieces to the barrel.

Extra India mess beef is made from heavy native steer plates, chopped in pieces averaging 8 lbs. each, in equal proportion of briskets and plates being used.

Extra family mess beef is the same as extra India mess, but from good plates.

Family beef is the same as extra India mess and extra family, but from medium cattle.

Prime mess beef is packed 80 lbs. chucks and rumps, two hind quarter flanks, balance fore quarter flanks and briskets.

Extra mess beef consists of 100 lbs. briskets and fore quarter flanks, 60 lbs. chucks, two rump pieces and two pieces of hind quarter flanks.

Rolled boneless beef is made from plates which have been boned, rolled and evenly wound with twine, pieces average 8 to 12 lbs.

HAMS THAT GAINED IN SMOKING.

Following is a formula for curing hams and other joint meats per tierce. To six gallons of 100° pickle add the following, thoroughly dissolved and thoroughly mixed with the pickle: 7½ ozs. refined saltpeter, 1½ ozs. boracic acid (where permitted), 3 lbs. granulated sugar. This is used as a pumping pickle and agitated while the pumping is in process. The six gallons is to be pumped into the 300 lbs. of meats and the meats pickled in 50° pickle and well rolled.

A test with this pickle was as follows: On May 30 pumped 22 hams, 299 lbs. green weight, average 13.60 lbs., with six gallons of above pumping pickle and packed in tierce with 50° plain pickle; tierce was headed light and well rolled. On June 9 took out of tierce and weighed 300 lbs.; pickle tested 50°; color of hams and general condition of

meats good. On June 14 pickle was drawn and tested 48°; on June 15 meats were wiped dry, rubbed well with borax and repacked and the tierce headed airtight. On June 20 they were taken out and weighed 333 lbs. On June 21, 11 hams weighing 168 lbs. On soaked two hours in cold water, washed in hot water and put in the smokehouse. They came out in 36 hours weighing 133 lbs. On July 4 nine hams, 133 lbs., were washed and smoked and came out 125 lbs. On July 4 two hams weighing 28 lbs. were washed and drained, but not smoked. The 22 hams weighed, ready for market, 306 lbs., or 7 lbs. or 2.33 per cent. gain over green weight.

The foregoing is an actual test and may prove of interest to some of our readers. Usually smoked meats lose from 8 to 10% with the best care exercised. The above meats not only showed a gain, but were bright and exceedingly palatable. There was just sufficient boracic acid to coagulate the serum and thus prevent "purging," which not only decreases the flavor of the meats, but causes unnecessary dryness and also decomposes in the pickle, causing it to become "rapy" and consequently non-effective for food.

The above pickle was clear and could be used again, if not twice more. Not only does boric acid prevent this useless and damaging "purging," but it prevents the salt and saltpeter getting too much action and thus making them more coloring and flavoring agents rather than preservatives. The serum, being retained and solidified, leaves less area for the salt to work on; without the acid the salt would displace this serum and leave it in the pickle. The argument is plain enough.

CUMBERLAND CUT MIDDLES.

Cumberland cut middles can be sold at all averages up to 40 pounds, but the most desirable and most readily sold are 28, 32 and 36 pounds average. If, for instance, 100 boxes of any of these averages are sold, they should be packed so that the boxes run fairly even on the average; that is, if a 36-pound average is demanded the sides should run 34 to 38 pounds, and so mixed that the whole figures 36 pounds average. The closer to the average sold, the better pleased your customer will be. All meats should be packed in sizes; that is, boxes should be packed with sides of as nearly an equal length as possible, so that all the space in the box possible is filled. Also, in this connection, pack boxes

tight as possible, pressing all in that the box will stand, thus saving shrinkage, color, shape, boxes and freight.

The sides should be well trimmed, clean and square as possible. The rib should be sawed down close, all raggles trimmed off, belly and back scraped but not strapped. Back strapping enhances fat appearance of back, and belly strapping looks like "seed" had been present. Thick, chunky sides are objectionable in this cut, long and uniformly lean sides preferable. In winter, when putting down these sides, one salting is sufficient. The surface should be well covered with salt, and sides piled in sizes as nearly as possible, and bulked 18 to 20 high, for 12 or 14 days, when they may be packed in salt and shipped, but are not old enough to pack in borax.

In bulking meats in the cellar, the exclusion of all air possible is most desirable, and necessary to good color of meats on coming out of salt. Such bulks of meats should be topped off with coarser sides, such as short ribs or clears. In summer time these sides should be in first salt ten days, then rebulked and salted, and remain another 12 or 14 days. In the second bulking they may be piled 25 to 30 high. In cutting these sides, the ham is cut off square, leaving the flank side a little longer than the back; the shoulder leg is cut off at the knee, neck bone and two first ribs removed, back bone sawed down, blood vein in shoulder taken out, fat all scraped off ribs.

Cumberland middles comprise shoulder with shank on, back and belly with all ribs in except two first or shoulder ribs. Hogs weighing alive 155 to 175 pounds make a desirable 30-pound average Cumberland, and hogs weighing alive 180 to 225 make a good 38-pound average. This is one of the most desirable cuts to the trade abroad, and one of the most profitable export cuts to the packer once he builds up a reputation for quality and careful preparation thereof, which is as easily acquired as careless methods and at no more expense—not as much in fact.

KEEP IT ON FILE.

Keep a file of your copies of The National Provisioner. Then when you want to look up some technical subject or refer to market reports or statistics you will have the information at hand, and will not have to inquire for it. Send for a National Provisioner binder; cloth, stamped in gold, \$1.25.

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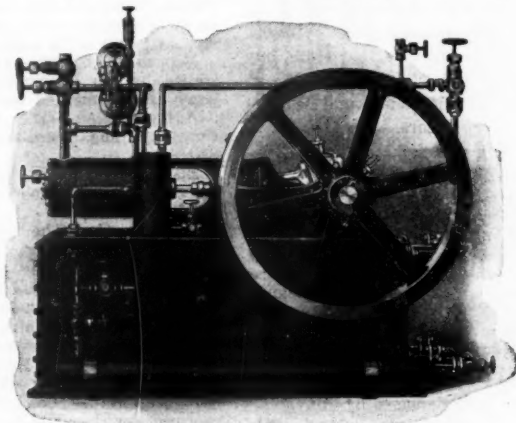
140 Cedar Street, New York City

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

REFRIGERATION FOR THE BUTCHER.

The question of refrigeration is an ever present one with the butcher and marketman. Handling perishable stock as they do, adequate cooling facilities are necessary to preserve the quality until sold and to prevent losses due to deterioration. Since the development of artificial refrigeration a great many markets have been equipped with refrigerating machines, and there is no longer any question as to the adaptability of machines to this kind of work.

The refrigerating machine here illustrated is made by the Creamery Package Manufac-



THE BARBER MACHINE FOR MARKET USE.

turing Company. It is a new combination of their well known Barber machine. Its advantages for market use arise from the fact that it is entirely self-contained. The entire compression side—in fact, all the refrigerating system except the expansion coils for the refrigerator—are shown in the picture.

In the development of this machine the manufacturers had in mind the production of a complete self-contained, practical, easily-operated refrigerating machine of small capacity, especially suited for operation by unskilled attendants, and one in which the cost of erection is reduced to a minimum.

The compressor follows the same general design as the larger machines of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company. The compressor, oil trap, ammonia condenser and liquid receiver are all on one base, and connections are all made before leaving the factory. But two water and two ammonia connections need be made in erecting. It may be driven by any kind of power, gasoline or gas engine, steam engine or electric motor. It is built in two sizes, 1½ and 2½ tons refrigerating capacity, both especially suited to market refrigeration. The total floor space required is 5½ by 3½ feet.

Parties interested in this or larger refrigerating machines should write the Creamery Package Manufacturing Co., Refrigeration Department, Chicago, Ill., for information.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York City.

BOSS BUTCHERS' EQUIPMENT.

B. Blumer & Co., of Shelbyville, Ky., have equipped their market with a Blue Grass refrigerator purchased from the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

The Feather Grocery Company, of Johnson City, Tenn., have installed a Commissary refrigerator, purchased from the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company.

A new and elaborate meat market has been opened by the Chattanooga Feed Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., the outfit for which, consisting of large Beauty refrigerator, necessary fixtures and table, also some

in the German or French language, and if printed in English, to the American consulate for translation and forwarding to the proper person. Address File No. 2437, Bureau of Manufactures, Washington, D. C.

HORSE ABATTOIRS FOR VIENNA.

According to a despatch from Vienna, Austria, dated July 1, in a few days the new municipal slaughter houses where horses will be killed for food will be opened. The buildings owe their presence to the steady increase in the consumption of horse-flesh in this city. They comprise a fine block of brick buildings, covering an area of 3,300 square yards. Land and buildings together have cost over \$200,000. There is stabling for 200 horses.

The principal building is the great slaughter hall, more than 300 feet in length and 50 feet in width, and equipped with the most modern machinery. There are stalls for killing fifty-nine animals, each fitted with hoisting apparatus. There is also a large double lift, with a capacity of 2,000 pounds, for conveying the meat to the cooling house.

Last year, 20,225 horses were slaughtered in Vienna for food. Most of it is probably converted into sausages of various brands and flavors, of which the Viennese consume enormous quantities.

FULLER'S EARTH WANTED ABROAD.

A New York export firm with offices abroad advises the Bureau of Manufactures that it would like to communicate with American producers of high grade fuller's earth, suitable for oil-refining purposes, for export, either ground or in rock form. Analyses and samples sufficiently large for testing, together with quotations f. o. b. vessel some convenient tide-water port, are desired. Address File No. 2436, Bureau of Manufactures, Washington, D. C.

SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department will open bids on August 3 for supplying the following meat products to various navy yards: Brooklyn, N. Y., 80,000 lbs. tinned lard; Mare Island, Cal., 100,000 lbs. tinned bacon, 9,500 lbs. chipped beef, 180,000 lbs. corned beef, 180,000 lbs. smoked ham, 70,000 lbs. tinned ham, 75,000 lbs. salt pork.

THE BOSS HOG SCRAPER.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, the manufacturers of the Boss hog scraper, report that they have lately sold machines to the following packers: D. B. Martin & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Schenk & Sons Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; Krey Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

ABATTOIR EQUIPMENT WANTED.

An American consular office in a European country reports that the local government intends to build shortly a large number of abattoirs, stables and sheds for beasts to lodge and feed in throughout the kingdom, in which will be slaughtered and prepared for the market all the cattle and pigs which can not be advantageously exported. A universal adjudication will be organized for the supplying of the necessary machinery, tools, etc., for the abattoirs and especially modern ventilators for the stables and sheds. American firms should address as expeditiously as practicable their catalogues and specifications to an official named, if printed

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NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Boston, Mass.—The F. Putnam Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to manufacture dairy products. Treasurer, E. S. Stackpole; clerk, J. L. Cayting, both of Malden.

Junction City, Kan.—The Junction City Creamery & Cold Storage Company has been granted a charter. The capital stock is \$25,000.

Sanford, Fla.—The Crystal Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. John T. Harrison is president; Fred Kaiser secretary and treasurer.

Camden, N. J.—The Centre Freeze Company has been incorporated with \$125,000 capital stock, to manufacture, cut, store, buy and sell artificial and natural ice. W. P. Porter, J. Drove, P. Fitzgibbon and W. McGuire are the incorporators.

ICE NOTES.

Piedmont, Ala.—A company is being organized here for the purpose of erecting an ice plant, cotton oil mill and guano factory.

Menominee, Wis.—A co-operative company is to be organized here for the purpose of establishing an abattoir and cold storage plant. The capital stock is to be \$50,000.

Titusville, Fla.—J. N. Waller and W. P. Giles will establish a ten-ton ice plant at this place.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—Arnold & Company's brewery plant has been damaged by fire.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Creditors filed a petition in the United States District Court last week to have McCann Brothers' Ice Company, Inc., of this city, adjudged an involuntary bankrupt.

Springfield, Mo.—J. R. Hammond, of Kansas City, has purchased the Frisco ice plant for \$12,500. The sale is subject to approval of creditors. Mr. Hammond has the contract for icing Frisco refrigerating cars and will begin supplying it in a few days. If the sale of the plant is approved he contemplates the erection of a cold storage plant, providing he can lease the necessary ground.

New Orleans, La.—The formal opening of the Washington Ice Company's new plant took place last week. The new building is modern in every way and has a capacity of eighty tons of ice a day. It was put up at a cost of about \$75,000.

Farmington, Minn.—The People's Ice Company's big ice house on the island in the river near Mendota, is a total wreck on account of the high water. The sides gave way, letting 23,000 tons of ice float down the river. The ice house was completely demolished.

Davenport, Ia.—Several stockholders of the People's Sanitary Ice & Supply Company, a newly formed artificial ice company of this city, left last week for Peoria, where they will inspect an absorption plant and decide from the results as to their own course of making ice. The company has an option on a piece of land in the city and expect to start building by October 1.

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Wichita, Kan.—The Arctic Ice and Cold Storage Company has taken out a permit to erect a one-story ice storage house. The structure will be 32 x 130 feet and cost \$3,000.

Brownsville, Tenn.—The new ice plant installed by the Brownsville Cotton Oil Company has commenced operations.

Anthony, Kan.—The Anthony Ice and Salt Company has increased its capital stock \$10,000.

Buchanan, Va.—The establishment of an ice plant here is being contemplated by J. F. Fitch.

Augusta, Ga.—The newly organized Augusta Abattoir Company will probably establish a refrigerating plant.

Charleston, W. Va.—The Kanawha Brewing Company is to make a number of improvements to its plant.

Staunton, Va.—A creamery is to be established here by R. G. Koerner.

New Orleans, La.—The Crescent City Slaughter House Company is having plans prepared for the erection of another ice plant in the St. Bernard district.

Baltimore, Md.—The Vacuum Ice Company has given a mortgage deed of trust to secure bonds issued for improvements to its plant this fall. The company, which now has its plant at 28 to 40 South Front street, proposes to tear down its present plant and put up a building in which a new vacuum system ice plant will be installed with a capacity for making 190 tons of ice a day. This will be an increase over the present capacity of just 100 tons a day.

Southampton, L. I.—The large ice houses of the Water Mill Ice Company were struck by lightning and burned on July 22.

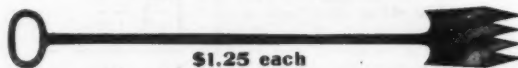
A NEW REFRIGERATOR CAR.

A new method of refrigerating freight in transit by which it is claimed a great saving in ice is made is being introduced by C. A. Moore, of St. Paul, Minn., who was in New York this week pushing his claims. Mr. Moore has just landed in Springfield, Mass., a carload of 22,000 pounds of Minnesota butter, bringing it through in five days of record hot weather on an expenditure of only 3,400 pounds of ice, yet preserving a temperature of 38 inside the car, when the thermometer on the roof registered from 110 to 115.

The car, which is the first experimental one run for any such distance, is built from Mr. Moore's patents, with double walls, divided into circulating flues, which make the car available for either refrigeration or heating, according to season, yet economizing ice, as he claims 40 to 50 per cent. over present methods. Further, he claims, the space economy of the refrigerating features is such that he can pack into twenty-eight cars what now requires thirty-five and keep it better cooled and ventilated and perfectly dry. He hopes to secure the co-operation of the trade for its adoption in the shipment of all perishable freight.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

ELEVATING AND CONVEYING MACHINERY ICE TOOLS



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PURCHASING A REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

By Chas. D. Havenstrite.*

The fuel economy or the power cost of operating a refrigerating plant is an item which should be carefully considered by the purchaser. Unless other power is called for, a proposal is always made, using steam. But for small plants in particular other kinds of power should be considered. We have the following different kinds of engines or power producers:

The steam engine and boiler, of which there are three usual types of engines: the simple slide valve, simple "Corliss" and the compound condensing "Corliss" engine. The two usual types of boilers are the return tubular and water tube.

Gas engines operated either by natural, artificial or producer gas or gasoline; electric motors and water power, which are of growing importance.

It is not the intention of this article to go into a detailed comparison of the several types of engines and their cost of operation, but to call the purchaser's attention to them so that he may look into the matter to his own satisfaction. If any close comparison were attempted it would only serve for one locality, as the cost of fuel varies with the locality, and what might be the best in one would not be in another.

Fuel Consumption of Engine.

But to illustrate, let us consider first the three types of steam engines usually used in conjunction with refrigerating machines. The steam used will be about as follows:

Simple slide valve, 60 lbs. of steam per H. P. hour.

Simple "Corliss," 26 lbs. of steam per H. P. hour.

Compound condensing "Corliss," 18 lbs. of steam per H. P. hour.

In order to compare what the fuel consumption of each of the above will be, we will consider a 25-ton refrigerating machine. Allowing $1\frac{1}{4}$ H. P. per ton of refrigeration, a 25-ton refrigerating machine will require a $31\frac{1}{4}$ H. P. engine. Each 25-ton machine will then use the following pounds of steam per hour:

Simple slide valve, 1,860 lbs. of steam per hour.

Simple "Corliss," 806 lbs. of steam per hour.

Compound condensing "Corliss," 478 lbs. of steam per hour.

Assuming an exaporation in the boiler of 7 lbs. of water per pound of coal, which is average, we have:

*Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.



PURITY

Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Simple slide valve, 266 lbs. of coal per hour.

Simple "Corliss," 115 lbs. of coal per hour.
Compound condensing "Corliss," 68 lbs. of coal per hour.

And for 24 hours' operation:
Simple slide valve, 6,385 lbs. of coal per 24 hours.

Simple "Corliss," 2,760 lbs. of coal per 24 hours.

Compound condensing "Corliss," 1,632 lbs. of coal per 24 hours.

It is thus evident that there is quite a difference in the fuel consumption of the three types of steam engines and it is also evident that each machine will require a different size boiler to operate it. Thus a boiler just large enough to operate a simple "Corliss" engine will operate a compound condensing "Corliss" engine with ease and good boiler economy in addition, while it would be totally unable to operate a slide valve engine of the same horse-power.

It is not usual practice to use a "Corliss" engine on machines under 15 to 25 tons refrigerating capacity, as a "Corliss" of such small horse-power becomes more or less

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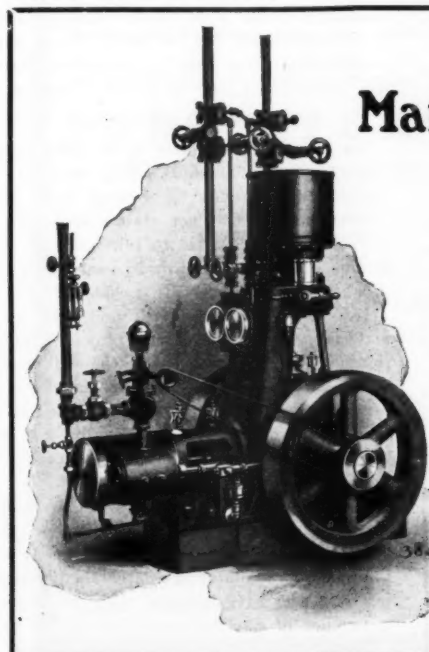


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Detroit, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd.
Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Building, Cleveland Storage Co.
Cincinnati, The Burger Bros. Co.
Louisville, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
Indianapolis, 731 South East St., Milton Jennings.
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. O. Schapper.
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central Warehouse.
St. Louis, 20 So. Main St., Geo. T. Matthews & Co.
Kansas City, Kemper Bldg., O. A. Brown.
Baltimore, Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts., Benton Transfer Co.
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
Jacksonville, Park Bldg., St. Elmo W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
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We manufacture all the machinery and parts needed to equip a complete Ice or Refrigerating Plant:

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troublesome. Further, machines of such small size are not always run by skilled men and it is therefore better to furnish the simplest type of engine. But with the larger sizes it is well to consider whether a simple or compound condensing "Corliss" engine is to be used, as the difference in fuel consumption becomes quite large and usually warrants the higher cost for the more economical of the two.

The Boilers and Appurtenances.

Of the two usual types of steam boilers, the return tubular and the water tube, there is not much choice. Each has its good features and the possible economies are about the same. But to obtain the proper economy a boiler of just the proper size should not be installed because as soon as scale forms the capacity begins to fall, which necessitates forcing the boiler, with the result that a greater proportion of heat goes up the chimney or stack. A larger boiler capacity is always good practice, and from 10 to 25 per cent. excess is none too much, depending upon the size of the plant. When the plant is to run continuously an extra boiler should be provided to permit the first to be cleaned without shutting down.

The use of injectors on boilers is often a cause of trouble, although an injector is practically a perfect apparatus, since all the heat of the steam used to fill the boiler with water is used to heat the water except what may be lost in radiation from exposed pipes. It is, however, often a cause of uneven firing, since, as usually installed, practically cold water is put into the boiler in large quantities at one time, causing the steam pressure to drop. This results in the fire being forced for a time, thus throwing a greater amount of heat up the stack than necessary. And after the pressure has again risen it results in shutting off the draught on a hot fire, thus allowing unconsumed gases to pass up the stack, due to incomplete combustion. When the boiler capacity is small for the work required this state of affairs often causes the machine to slow down or stop, in either case making the plant difficult to operate or impossible to produce proper results. In such plants we also often find the exhaust steam from the machine going directly into the atmosphere. All these details make the coal bill higher than it should be. It will in many cases be found a great saving to install a boiler feed pump, using the exhaust from the pump and the exhaust from the machine to heat the water in a feed water heater before it is fed to the boiler. By this means the pump may be run continuously, feeding hot water steadily to the boiler, allowing an even fire to be held and the plant to be run steadily.

(To be continued next week.)

PACKING HOUSE FLOORING.

(Concluded from page 17.)

ing material its waterproofing properties were utilized to a great extent in a number of manufactures.

Requirements for Laying the Floor.

For laying a floor it is necessary to have the mastic, which is usually shipped in 80-pound cakes and consists of a uniform combination of asphaltic bitumen, with the proper combination of lime carbonates; Sarco flux, which is a pure asphaltic bitumen without the admixture of the lime carbonates, and is usually shipped in 400-pound drums; and a fine grit, which should be entirely free from loam and dirt and not larger than fine limestone or granite screenings.

The mastic is broken up and laid with a small percentage of flux in a kettle provided for the purpose. After being thoroughly heated to a temperature of 350 degrees Fahr. about 60 to 80 per cent. of grit is added to the mix. The mixture is cooked for a period varying from two to four hours, so that the grit is thoroughly blended with the asphaltic mix. The material is then ready for laying.

For this purpose an ordinary gang of laborers is sufficient, the process requiring only ordinary care and intelligence. The average equipment and men required for laying 1,000 square feet per day, of one and a half inches in thickness, is as follows: Five mastic boilers, 4 stirring rods, spatulas and floats as used; 1 kettelman, 1 spreader, 2 or 3 rubbers, 2 men stirring; laborers, according to conditions under which work is carried forward, not less than 2 or more than 8.

Laying the Asphalt Floor.

The hot material is laid on the floor in layers, with the joints lapped so that there shall be no possibility of the joints leaking. For this purpose a wooden spatula is used, which is made from a barrel stave with a handle attached. After being distributed evenly the surface is rubbed with wooden floats, as shown in the illustration, the view being taken in an alley in one of the smoke-houses of Armour & Company at Chicago.

It is generally customary to work the material in convenient widths, that shown in

the illustration being about six feet wide. Any holes which may blow through the hot material, due to the moisture coming up through the material, is promptly punctured with a wire, the air released and the hole smoothed over. The material is worked against wooden strips of the required thickness and about two inches wide, which are held in place on the floor by weights. This insures that when the run is finished there will be a sharp edge on which to form the next joint.

When laying the next strip the hot material is laid over the edge of the joint to warm the cold material already in place and fuse the two into a perfect joint. This likewise applies to any repairs which might be made. The old material should be heated before the new material is placed on it. This insures a perfect joint, absolutely fused together.

The finishing touch is added by means of rubbers, which are wooden slabs loaded up with weights to 150 or 200 pounds. This compresses the material to the required degree and makes it impervious to the heavy trucking which it may be required to sustain.

Owing to its perfect plasticity when hot, the material is easily worked around drains forming a perfect joint between the iron material in the drain and the mastic itself. The second illustration shows a completed flooring, presenting a smooth, uniform surface.

Properties of Asphalt Floors.

Besides being waterproof it has been found that germ life is retarded and in many cases completely destroyed by contact with the flooring, and it will not stain. In addition it is sufficiently elastic to take care of the strains due to settling, or to contraction or expansion due to temperature changes. Where a cement floor would crack and leak, this material will remain without any deterioration; it will not chip with the falling of heavy packages upon it, and it may be laid over wooden floors, preserving the wood to a remarkable degree. It is usually laid in thicknesses varying from 1½ inches to 2 inches.

The illustrations shown herewith are from plants where the work was done by the Standard Asphalt and Rubber Company of Chicago, who manufacture Sarco Mastic flooring, and who have installed their flooring in a number of packinghouses throughout the country.

ARMSTRONG & LATTA COMPANY
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Lith and Sheet Cork Insulation a Specialty
532 Land Title Building, J. P. MAHER, Superintendent. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Feverish Conditions—Advantage Rather With Buyers—Frequent Fluctuations—Falling Off of Home Demands—Restricted Export Business—Speculation Mainly in Protecting Contracts.

The hog products markets have swung much as it seemed likely they would, in fitful advancing and declining tendencies; the position of prices is left much as it closed in the previous week.

There is a line of favorable as well as unfavorable factors. In subsidence of speculation, or lack of support by packers, the unfavorable factors came to the front and caused a good deal of bearish talk. On the other hand, as spasmodic changes were noted, under better control of the market by leading interests, there was at once a veering around of general trade opinions as to prices.

No one feels as secure in buying as ordinarily under the fluctuating markets.

The contending influences of liberal supplies and conservative demands against an expected steady falling off of productions to the new crop season and comparatively full cost of hog supplies, makes an increasingly uncertain situation.

It is true that even the distributors to the home consumers have become reserved buyers, because of recent upset condition of the market. It is not contended that home consumption is abated, but only that the people who supply consumers do not care to make large contracts ahead; settled situations are awaited.

That sharp breaks in prices, such as had, latterly, within twenty-four hours from a

point of firmness, naturally demoralized opinions of traders dealing in actual supplies. Recoveries in prices which followed spasmodic downward movements did not last long enough for confidence.

It had not been expected that foreign markets' needs of supplies would be of a particularly urgent order. But there was no reason why supplies should not fall off, of meats especially, on home demands; late outside prices were not objected to by home consumers. An ordinary holding of the market situation would have kept active right along the home trade demands, as they would have come from distributors, in consideration, in part, of the cost of beef.

The home demands for lard were growing; within the last few days they have been modified. The stock of lard is steadily enlarging at Chicago, even though the packing is less than it was last year for the summer season. The competition of foreign lard on easier prices and the somewhat freer use than ordinarily of substitutes by Europe, more particularly those derived from coconut oil, as well as the violently fluctuating markets, makes it improbable that the near future foreign demands for lard will be of a markedly lively order. With settled market conditions the European markets would soon, however, contract ahead much more freely for lard supplies, as they are behind in contracting for supplies for future deliveries ordinary seasons demand.

There is every probability that the lard and meat supplies will be reduced materially in the foreign and home markets before the new crop and packing season is well ad-

vanced, however tame affairs in the way of trading may be in the near future. There is much less than the usual supply carried by distributors other than packers, and the enormous home consumption going on, together with the necessary filling in of foreign markets, will, at length, materially eat into the holders of packers, whereby the lessened productions of the summer months will be more acutely felt upon market situations.

However large the corn crop may be (calculations now are of a possible yield the second largest grown), and of a cotton crop as large as any ever had, as supposed possible if weather conditions hold along all right, there would be use for all of the corn at full prices, as favorable to the hog products markets, although cottonseed fat may, in the new crop season, be in exceptionally liberal supply.

The corn crop has now about caught up to its ordinary stand for this season of the year, and the cotton crop is about ten days advanced of an ordinary season. The weather for both the corn and cotton crops is steadily of an exceptional order.

There has been a good deal of September liquidation of the hog products; a good deal more of it will take place. It may be doubted that the hog products markets can be of a substantial order until the September liquidation is practically completed. The shaking up of the September "longs" has been, in part, due to the overturning of the market, but, as well, from the ability to slightly reduce the cost of hogs. The "shorts" took most of the offerings.

At the inside prices for the hog products,

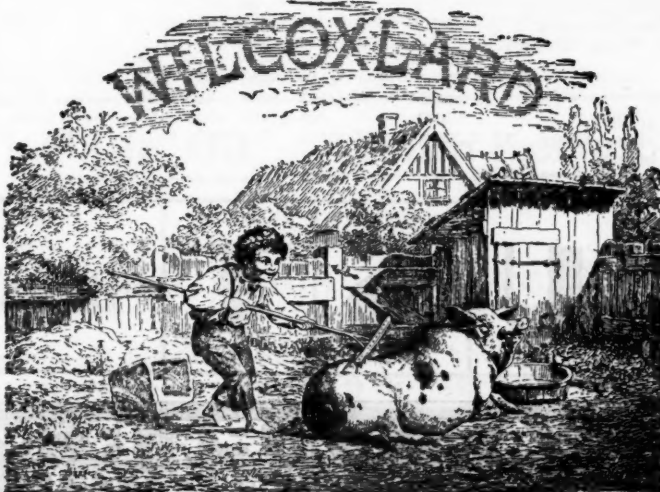
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LARD



for the week, there was an increased desire to buy meats by shippers and packers.

The modified speculation in the hog products, as outside of the protecting of contracts, is well distributed to the September and October options, with a substantial difference in favor of sellers of the lard for the late option.

It is noted that home consumption of compounds is normal, as it is of pure lard, and that distributors to the consumers are taking up in a lively way supplies of compounds due them upon contracts, but that they are not as freely as in the previous week making new contracts ahead for the product.

The fact that the cottonseed oil, as well as the pure lard market, has been rattled this week by bearish movements has been the reason for more careful making of new contracts ahead for supplies on the part of traders who directly supply consumers.

The cottonseed oil prices have been sold down in the way of liquidation of "longs," as through highly favorable cotton crop prospects, with the South as free sellers of the new crop options. But from the basis of moderate old crop supplies the cottonseed oil market is likely to be turned this side of the new crop months to the advantage of sellers. The present position of old crop cottonseed oil is without marked influence upon the pure lard market, whatever may develop that way in the event of a large new crop cottonseed supply in good condition at lower prices.

Markets allied with hog products and cottonseed oil, either in the way of manufactured products for edible purposes or for soap making, are in more comfortable trading position than they were in the previous week. There is growing confidence in a satisfactory rate of absorption of supplies

in the fall months. The foreign markets are improved for some manufactured products made from fats and are more freely interested in raw materials. The tallow, linseed, sesame and peanut oils upon the European markets are all rather more in favor of selling interests. The English tallow market made an advance of 3d. for the week.

The hogs marketed at Chicago last week were 221 lbs. average, or 1 lb. less than those of the previous week, and 15 lbs. less than those of the corresponding week of the previous year, and 10 lbs. less than those, same time, in 1906.

The prices of hogs are about $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. higher than those of last year at this time and about $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ less than same time two years ago.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

Estimated Chicago stock: 57,000 bbls. contract pork (56,000 bbls. July 1); 165,000 tes. contract lard (147,483 tes. July 1); 40,500,000 lbs. ribs (43,370,028 lbs. July 1).

In New York trading in pork is quite moderate at generally steady prices. Sales: 175 bbls. mess at \$17.50@17.75; 240 bbls. short clear, \$17.25@18.50; 125 bbls. family, \$18@18.50. Western steam lard has slow export demand; quoted about \$9.50. City steam lard is closely bought up; quoted \$9.25. Compounds are taken up promptly on contracts, but new demands are quieter; car lots \$8.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8.25. In city meats bellies are in fair demand and firm in price; loose 12 lbs. ave., pickled, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 14 lbs. ave., 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10¢., and light ave. to 11¢.

BEEF.—English markets are well sustained to late full prices. Demands thence for our city India mess continue at strong prices. The barreled lots are firm in price and in moderate supply. Quotations: City

extra India mess, \$24@25; barreled mess, \$13.75@14.50; family, \$16.50@17.50; packet, \$14@15.50.

Exports from the Atlantic ports for week: 2,098 bbls. pork (3,368 bbls. last year); 11,433,339 lbs. meats (9,315,040 lbs. last year); 8,247,573 lbs. lard (13,443,866 lbs. last year). From November 1, 119,918 bbls. pork (130,754 bbls. previous year); 416,200,334 lbs. meats (398,239,936 lbs. previous year); 487,841,622 lbs. lard (474,063,038 lbs. previous year).

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended July 15, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.			
To—	Week July 18, 1908.	Week July 20, 1907.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to July 18, 1908.
United Kingdom ..	501	645	29,104
Continent	252	400	12,349
So. & Cen. Am. ..	211	628	20,403
West Indies	820	1,187	42,004
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	297	432	15,198
Other countries ..	17	16	860
Totals	2,098	3,368	119,918

MEATS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom ..	10,356,874	8,193,480	352,450,888
Continent	723,570	878,414	32,433,372
So. & Cen. Am. ..	108,425	51,471	3,922,550
West Indies	241,065	190,475	7,229,182
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	2,625	1,200	161,742
Other countries ..	.....	.....	32,600
Totals	11,433,339	9,315,040	416,200,334

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom ..	5,233,617	3,280,217	203,489,836
Continent	1,654,577	8,298,824	232,301,936
So. & Cen. Am. ..	270,740	720,487	17,526,737
West Indies	1,069,084	1,126,338	32,442,517
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	8,455	.....	567,576
Other countries ..	11,100	18,000	1,313,000
Totals	8,247,573	13,443,866	487,841,622

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,345	4,224,000	3,241,250
Boston	293	2,750,925	1,124,760
Philadelphia	92	108,074	40,012
Baltimore	100	52,500	928,250
Mobile .....	.....	96,025	463,520
New Orleans	218	28,800	150,695
Montreal	50	4,107,425	1,736,500
Galveston .....	.....	55,990	342,591
Totals	2,098	11,433,339	8,247,573

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
	From Nov. 1, 1907, to July 18, 1908.	From Nov. 1, 1906, to July 20, 1907.	Increase.
Pork, pounds ..	23,983,600	26,150,800	.....
Meats, pounds ..	416,200,334	398,239,936	17,960,398
Lard, pounds ..	487,841,622	474,063,038	13,778,584

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool,	Glasgow,	Hamburg,
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce	2/6	3/	15c
Oil cake	7/	7/6	9c
Bacon	12/6	15/	15c
Lard, tierces	12/6	15/	15c
Cheese	20/	25/	48c
Canned meats	12/6	15/	15c
Butter	25/	30/	48c
Tallow	12/6	15/	15c
Pork, per barrel	2/	2/3	15c

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EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, July 18, 1908, were as follows, according to H. M. Schwarzschild's report:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cottonseed		Bacon and Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Tes.	Lard.
	Cake.	Oil.						
Lusitania, Liverpool	1242	785	50	60	.....	31 1725
1 Cedric, Liverpool	91	2606	55	466	.....	453 6345
Caronia, Liverpool	647	1031	372	202	.....	167 1214
2 Mesaba, London	492	.....	20	200	4468
3 Adriatic, Southampton	102	.....	.....	50	1725
4 St. Louis, Southampton	668	.....	.....	.....	50
Bristol City, Bristol	25	200	.....	3850
*California, Glasgow	130	940	.....	320	.....	632 575
Titian, Manchester	155	100	.....	.....	729 6411
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, Hamb'g.	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Cluden, Hamburg	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
Ryndam, Rotterdam	13640	.....	.....	50	.....	35	765	600
Vaderland, Antwerp	2250	75	.....	1023	.....	50	132	400 3300
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	50	.....	50	.....	.....
Prinzess Alice, Bremen	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	500
La Bretagne, Havre	100
P. di Piemonte, Mediterranean	33	125	.....	.....	.....
Indiana, Mediterranean	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germania, Mediterranean	761	.....	115	.....	.....	25	275
Aros Castle, South Africa	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111

Total	15800	1286	2110	8160	702	1258	367	3532 31249
Last week	22028	1505	4105	8994	425	1526	515	5931 42077
Same time in 1907	15611	.....	628	7905	1030	1434	957	6566 41365
1.—1,007 pkgs. butter. 2.—2,269 pkgs. butter. 3.—1,091 pkgs. butter. 4.—700 pkgs. butter.

* Cargo estimated by steamship Co. † No record.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—For the miscellaneous grades of tallow under the prime in quality there is an uncertain line of prices upon our eastern markets, for which there are slow demands while the hot weather makes holding difficult. The soap makers, in their present conservative temper of buying, do not care to take up the poor or even fair qualities, and there is no export demand for them. Besides the soap makers are steadily filling in with palm oil supplies.

It is another proposition when the prime and choice qualities of the tallow are considered. There is distinct firmness and confidence for really fine grades. It is realized that the productions of the upper grades will be small until corn fed cattle are had more freely in the fall months. There is not enough choice tallow on offer for needs, either upon the eastern or western markets, and sellers where they have a particularly attractive parcel practically dictate a selling basis.

The advanced prices of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. made in the Chicago market in the previous week for the choice grades are well sustained in the necessarily more limited trading of this week. The fancy packers and prime non-edible in Chicago had sold in the previous week at $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. for 500,000 lbs. and $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. is further bid for that class of stock.

There is very little of the fancy tallow to be had upon the New York market. Chicago is reported to have sold its city renderers in pkgs. at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.

There is some export demand for tallow, both in New York and Chicago, but more especially in Chicago. In our New York market the export demand is not material for the New York City made, just at present, and the market for it has been rather in the buyer's favor. There have been offers to sell the New York City hogsheds at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. and the best bid (one bid) was 5 7-16c., and in a very limited way.

The general export demands are not likely to improve in the near future. But it is believed that by the fall months more material export demands will develop, as it now looks as if the continental demands upon the English markets will increase as the season is advanced and that England will be forced to buy in this country because of its marked falling off in importations from Australia. The severe drouth in some Continental countries will necessarily shorten their fat productions.

The soap makers upon our eastern and western markets still complain of lack of vitality to their manufactured goods business. On that account there is indifference in buying tallow supplies, except some particular grade as a short supply may be feared of it.

The fact that tallow productions over the country are much below normal volume, un-

der the steady large loss of cattle supplies at the packing points, and that they will run that way to the fall months, possibly as late as October, is of much less significance than it would be ordinarily; the present slack condition of general business work against supply positions; sellers get an advantage just now, only, as implied, on such grades as must necessarily be in scant supply.

New York quotes edible tallow at $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. asked and its special, in tierces, for export at about $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

The country made tallow arriving in New York ranges in its selling prices from $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for fair stock up to 6c. for strictly prime; some choice lots at more money.

The London auction sale on Wednesday was at 3d. advanced prices, with 600 casks sold out of 900 casks offered.

The weekly contract deliveries in New York of city hogsheds were made at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO STEARINE.—At the advance to 12c. made in New York in the previous week's trading and to $12\frac{1}{4}$ c. in Chicago, the market ruled about steady but quiet. The close in New York is $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid, 12c. asked. The large business of last week met the more urgent demands of compound makers; at the same time the stocks were reduced to controllable volume. The new demands for compounds show slackness because of the erratic course of the pure lard market; therefore the compound makers are less nervous over new deals. The pressers feel that as the productions of the stearine will be steadily under normal volume until October, possibly November, that they will be needed right along, under any contingencies of the lard market, although perhaps at fluctuating prices.

OLEO OIL.—Trading in the Dutch markets is only moderate. But the supply of the oil is so much reduced that sellers have a decided advantage as to its prices. Quotations: Rotterdam, 73 florins; New York, extra at $12\frac{3}{4}$ c., ordinary at $9\frac{9}{16}$ c., and low grade at $8\frac{8}{16}$ c.

LARD STEARINE.—The lard refiners are moderately interested. Stocks are small. It may be doubted that city can be had under $12\frac{1}{4}$ c. Quotations: $12\frac{1}{4}$ @ $12\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Pending new crop offerings the market will be lifeless and nominal. About $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. now quoted.

GREASE.—Pressers are having a little freer sale for the oil; they are, as yet, slow buyers of grease. Soap makers and exporters are doing little. Prices about steady. Quotations: Yellow, $4\frac{7}{8}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; house, $4\frac{7}{8}$ @

$5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; bone, $5\frac{3}{8}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.; brown, $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{7}{8}$ c.; white, $5\frac{3}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. Chicago has sold house at $4\frac{3}{4}$ @ 5 c., tierces, and low grade brown, in tanks, at $4\frac{3}{8}$ c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Small supplies hold the market rather than material demand. Yellow, $5\frac{3}{4}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.; white, $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Consumption is liberal and the full supplies of Europe do not further bear upon the all around prices. Quotations: Cochin, $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; August to October shipments, $6\frac{3}{4}$ @ 7 c.; Ceylon, spot, $6\frac{3}{8}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July to August shipments, $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

PALM OIL.—Soap makers' consumption is steadily of fair value at firm prices. Quotations: Red, prime, $5\frac{3}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; to arrive, $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.; Lagos, spot, $5\frac{3}{4}$ @ 6 c.; to arrive, $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.

CORN OIL.—Foreign markets' needs are small. Home wants are moderate. About \$5.35 quoted.

LARD OIL.—Manufacturers' wants are moderate in volume. Prices are a little irregular. Prime quoted $69\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NEATSFOT OIL.—Limited needs for home consumption shown at steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test, $80\frac{1}{2}$ @ 85 c.; 30 test, 78 c.; prime, $56\frac{1}{2}$ @ 58 c.; 40 test, 72 c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, July 22, 1908:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 152,068 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 15,671 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 12,708 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 65,323 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 5,250 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 52,247 lbs.; Hull, England, 270,836 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 66,413 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,375,878 lbs.; London, England, 90,680 lbs.; Manchester, England, 41,203 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 73,904 lbs.; Nipe, Cuba, 27,718 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 7,422 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 1,340 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 3,850 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 34,306 lbs.; Southampton, England, 24,722 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 2,721 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 253,240 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,408 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 19,610 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,574 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 27,393 lbs.; Hull, England, 120,836 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 17,507 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,918 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 5,538 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,546,306 lbs.; London, England, 116,050 lbs.; Manchester, England, 37,179 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 4,013 lbs.; Nipe, Cuba, 7,248 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 1,286 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 14,697 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 9,239 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 7,053 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 5,588 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,819 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 44,098 lbs.;

Cocoanut Oil

Palm Oil

Palm Kernel Oil

Tallow

Grease

Caustic Soda

Olive Oil Foots

Pure Alkali

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Antwerp, Belgium, 156,356 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 27,500 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 11,938 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 26,249 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 192,786 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 8,419 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 21,200 lbs.; Cape Colony, Africa, 4,402 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 6,268 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,845 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 77,935 lbs.; Hull, England, 431,866 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 32,000 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 7,879 lbs.; Havre, France, 5,513 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,250 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 2,321 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 27,949 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,269,913 lbs.; London, England, 169,316 lbs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 7,368 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 24,150 lbs.; Manchester, England, 495,857 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 22,500 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 33,600 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 15,958 lbs.; Nipe, Cuba, 142,041 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 32,849 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 30,074 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 8,773 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 4,000 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 371,110 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 3,500 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 35,743 lbs.; Santander, Peru, 1,000 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 39,675 lbs.; Sekondi, Africa, 8,530 lbs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 40,508 lbs.; Southampton, England, 81,700 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 1,654 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 7,700 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 26,265 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 3,500 lbs.

PORK.—Bremen, Germany, 10 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 95 bbls., 48 tcs.; Hamilton, W. I., 17 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 126 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 8 tcs., 50 bbls.; Montego Bay, W. I., 57 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 86 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 27 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 67 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 432 bbls., 3 tcs.; San Domingo, San Dom., 29 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 55 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 90 bbls. Turks Island, W. I., 11 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, July 22, 1908, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 90 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 59,843 lbs., 78 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 253 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 31 bbls., 5 tcs., 11,357 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 100 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 41 bbls., 7 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 976 tcs., 781,225 lbs.; London, England, 215,550 lbs., 25 tcs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 55 bbls., 16 tcs.; Mauritius, W. I., 286 bbls.; Manchester, England, 6,603 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 50 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 22 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 16 bbls., 5 tcs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 12 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 227 bbls.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 8 bbls.; Southampton, England, 1,327,000 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 274 bbls.; Turks Island, W. I., 10 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Aalesund, Norway, 35 tcs.; Constantinople, 100 tcs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 140 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 3 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 170 tcs.; London, England, 165 tcs.; Manchester, England, 250 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 50 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 100 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Colon, Panama, 7,185 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,380 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,920 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,000 lbs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 3,725 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,500 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 1,248 lbs.

TALLOW.—Genoa, Italy, 55,628 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,334 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 323,568 lbs.; Manchester, England, 114,169 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 15,131 lbs.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 2,188 lbs.

TALLOW SCRAP.—London, England, 114,969 lbs.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.

REFINERS OF COTTON OIL

ALSO FIRST, IF NOT ONLY

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COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

IN UNITED STATES

Brings PRODUCERS, DEALERS and CONSUMERS a COTTON SEED OIL in closer touch with each other than ever before and at less cost than by any other method. It also enables the speculatively inclined capitalist to buy and sell Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil without Mill or Refinery, working on his own judgment entirely.

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

SPECIAL BRANDS:

"LOUISVILLE"

Choice Butter Oil.

"PROGRESS"

Extra Butter Oil.

"COTTOPALM"

Special Cooking Oil.

"PROGRESS"

Choice Cooking Oil.

"IDEAL"

Prime Summer White.

"ROYAL"

Prime Summer Yellow.

"ACIDITY"

Summer White Soap Oil.

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CODES USED: { Private, Twentieth Century, A. B. C.
{ 4th Edition Western Union and Lieber.

CABLE ADDRESS
"COTTONOIL," Louisville.

EXTENT OF CRUSHING INDUSTRY.

The Bureau of Manufactures has issued a brief bulletin showing the vast extent of the cotton-seed crushing industry and the amount of product which went into the various fields of manufacture. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, the production of cotton seed in the United States was 5,912,646 tons, of which 3,843,981 tons were converted into manufactured products; 175,724,840 gallons of oil, and 1,785,804 tons of cake and meal, as well as vast quantities of linters and hulls were secured. The exports were 8,814 tons of cotton seed, valued at \$209,493; 41,880,304 gallons of oil, valued at \$17,074,403; and 670,484 tons of cake and meal, valued at \$17,062,594.

A decade ago, in 1897, while the production of cotton seed was only about one-fourth less, there was used for manufacturing purposes but 1,628,040 tons; the oil produced was 65,122,000 gallons, and the cake and meal 569,800 tons. There was exported in 1897 13,283 tons of cotton seed, worth \$170,604; 19,445,848 gallons of oil, worth \$5,476,510, and 202,469 tons of cake and meal, worth \$3,740,232.

RANSOM GETS MORE WORK TO DO.

The printing and publicity department of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, which has been conducted for some years by Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., of Boston, Mass., has been put in charge of District Manager L. A. Ransom, of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Ransom is noted as a publicity promoter and his work in that capacity for the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association had made him famous. The company's advertising and publicity campaigns will hereafter be conducted from Mr. Ransom's office at Atlanta, and it will make him probably the busiest man in the entire cottonseed products trade.

Practical trade information may be found every week on page 20. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, July 24.—Cottonseed oil unsettled in price. Moderate demand, more for new crop. Butter oil, spot, 37@37½ florins; prime summer yellow, 35@35½ florins; off oil, 33 florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, July 24.—Cottonseed oil market quiet and nominal; off oil, 68@68½ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, July 24.—Cottonseed oil market quiet; some interest in new crop. Prime summer yellow, November, 73½@74 francs; winter oil, 78½@79 francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, July 24.—Cottonseed oil market favors buyers; dull; off oil, 56 marks; prime summer yellow, 58 marks; butter oil, 62 marks.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, July 24.—Cottonseed oil market easy; quiet; off oil, 26s.; prime summer yellow, 28s.; white, 30½s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., July 23.—Crude oil, 32c.; no trading. Meal, \$24. Hulls very dull, \$6, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., July 23.—Cottonseed oil considerably lower; prime crude nominal; none selling. Prime meal cleaned up; practically no market. Hulls dull at \$4, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., July 23.—Only one lot of Louisiana crude oil unsold; new crop months active at 33c. for August, 29c. for September shipment. Meal nominal at \$28, long ton, ship side. Hulls lower, \$5.25, loose, delivered.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Further Depression After Small Reactions— Decidedly Lower Prices—Slack Demands and Fine New Cotton Crop Prospects.

It has been largely a speculative market, through the week. The sharp downward course of prices seemed to reach its limit with the close of Monday's trading. There was some trade hope then of at least steadiness for the near future and possible small recoveries in prices.

A small reaction from the inside prices did happen in Tuesday's and Wednesday's tradings. But at this writing (Thursday) the market has a tame look again and is again down to the lowest point.

For the long run of the market for old oil, as covering the September option, there is a good deal of trade confidence that sellers will at some time get the advantage as to prices.

The expectation that before new crop oil is had the old crop oil market will be in better position than at present is based upon the moderate and well controlled holdings of the old oil and the recognized needs for consumption of it.

The depression early this week and through the previous week was in part due to the liberal selling of July and September "longs."

The desire of the South to sell the new crop options, especially the October, November and December deliveries, which was marked in the previous week, was not this week especially urgent, because of the decline in prices. There were, however, reports of sales of new crude, in Texas, at 27@28c. for the noted new crop deliveries; 28c. was bid in the Southeast. Offers to sell prompt deliveries of crude were at 34c.

The new cotton crop prospects are, however, of an exceptionally fine order. From essentially every direction of the South the reports are of ideal crop weather. It is, of course, too early to feel that an exceptionally big cotton crop will be had, but everything is pointing that way. Moreover, the crop is thus far an early one, perhaps about ten days earlier than ordinarily and certainly materially in advance of the crop of the previous year.

But we think the prospective new cotton crop will have less to do with the old crop cottonseed oil market than it has had latterly.

It is to be noted, however, that because of the brilliant new cotton crop prospects that all sources of consumption are becoming as reserved as possible in buying cottonseed oil. Nevertheless it would seem as if actual needs of the old oil would use it up before the new crop season is reached unless there is a little more old oil around than it is supposed likely to be.

Whatever of sentiment in selling the new crop cottonseed oil by the South, with its effect in influencing some "longs" to sell the July and September old crop oil, the situation seems to stand out as one that is likely to be, at length, influenced favorably by the actual supply of the old oil. The compound makers' and bakers' needs should use up the current supplies of the oil before the new crop season, together with the ordinary other demands partly for export. Therefore the present and prospective moderate export demands should be of less than usual consideration.

By the late selling, of July especially, the

holdings are much better controlled than they were in the previous week. There is some little "long" interest left on September which had margined up promptly on the late yielding of prices, but it has more confidence this week of a favorable outcome of the market than it had in the previous week.

The reasons for supposing that the compound makers will practically need the supply of old oil, although there is a little more of it than some trade sources had thought a few weeks since there would be at this time of the season, are based upon present and prospective attitudes of the pure lard market and the rate of consumption of the compounds.

The pure lard market has been losing, almost as quickly as gained, the tendency for higher prices. It had seemed likely to us, as noted in former reviews, that spurt movements in the lard market were not warranted, although that there was little likelihood of material declines in prices except as reactions from bulging movements.

If the lard movement is supported at close to some of the inside prices made latterly, as it seems likely it will be, there would be a good full difference in the prices of it with those for the compounds; therefore a liberal consumption of the compounds would be favored.

It is true that new buying ahead, for the week, of the compounds by the distributors has been shortened by the erratic pure lard market. But the distributors of the compounds are taking their contract deliveries promptly, in order to meet the steady full wants of consumers. The increased wants

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Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
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"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

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of bakers, as well, show that there is a normal consumption of the cotton seed oil, for the season of the year, from other than export sources.

The compound makers are just now making the most of deliveries upon contracts to them and using up accumulations rather than indulging in new buying. But there should be important new demands from the compound makers for supplies of the cottonseed oil before the demand would come along, as it appears to us, within the next two or three weeks, if there is avoided manipulation of the pure lard market. A settled lard market is required for confidence in buying, rather than it should be higher.

There was some trade talk of a little foreign demand for old cottonseed oil; we do not think there is much prospect of more than moderate foreign demands except for new crop oil.

Further quantities of the new oil have been sold this week for the Continental markets, for October, November and December deliveries, partly to Rotterdam and north of Europe markets. There is, also, a little demand for old oil from Europe, slightly under the market from Rotterdam, France and England.

There should be an exceptionally lively business for export when new crop can be had freely, if prices are right for it, because of small supplies held by Europe and the later season for marketing in Europe the competing oils with cottonseed oil.

The soap makers are not likely to buy further materially the cottonseed oil until new crop supplies affect its prices in their favor.

However cheap the cottonseed oil is compared with the prices of pure lard it is dear for soap makers' use compared with prices of palm oil, tallow and grease. Cottonseed oil is practically 5%^c. per lb.; prime city hogshead tallow, 5 7-16@5 1/2^c. (\$2 charge for packages). Ordinarily cottonseed oil is about 3/4^c. lower than that class of tallow (the comparison is made of the two commodities from convenience rather than from any thought that there is substituted the grade of tallow for the oil). Good grease can be had at about 5 1/4^c. per lb. and palm oil at 5 3/4^c.@5 1/2^c.

The compounds are selling at 8 1/4@8 1/2^c. in car lots; the pure lard ranges in competition with the compounds at from 9 5/8@10^c.; the satisfactory working difference of the compounds is apparent. It is well known that the consumption of the compounds for the last three or four months has been well up to that of the previous year, for the same time. The loss of consumption of cottonseed oil for the season from September 1 was essentially prior to February, more particularly in the period of depression in the fall months.

The general loss of home consumption for the season is further accounted for in the diminished use by soap makers, and for some edible purposes and from canners. But the export business is rather more, for the season, than it was in the previous year. The less production than that of last year makes clear the moderate amount of old oil available from this along to the new crop season.

However, the July deliveries on contract showed that there was a little more of the

old oil in supply than had been regarded as probable.

It was a fair inference that if the South had been holding cotton for an arbitrary price that it was indulging in a light way at least in a sentiment that way for cotton seed oil. But the little extra supply came out, and the volume of holdings are now ascertainable.

On Saturday continued weakness and easier prices by about 1/2^c. Sales: 400 bbls. prime yellow, September, 44 1/2^c., closed 44@44 1/2^c.; 700 bbls. October, 40@40 1/4^c., closed 39 3/4@40^c.; 3,000 bbls. November, 37^c., closed 36 1/2@37^c.; 1,000 bbls. December, 36 1/2@36 3/4^c., closed 36 1/2@36 3/4^c.; July closed 44 1/2@45 1/2^c.; August, 44@44 1/2^c.

Sales the day before had been 100 bbls. prime yellow, July, 46^c.; 200 bbls. August, 45@45 1/2^c.; 2,500 bbls. September, 44 3/4@45 1/2^c.; 2,300 bbls. October, 40 3/4@41^c.; 800 bbls. November, 37@37 1/2^c.; 100 bbls. December, 37^c.

On Monday, decline of about 2^c. under the continued good cotton crop weather and pressure in selling, partly by the South. Sales: 200 bbls. prime yellow, July, at 44 1/4^c. down to 43^c., closed 42 1/2@43^c. (August closed 42 1/2@43^c.); 4,500 bbls. September, 43 3/4^c. down to 41 3/4^c., closed 42 1/2@43^c.; 600 bbls. October, 38 1/2@39^c.; 300 bbls. November, 36 1/2^c., closed 36 1/2@37^c.; 700 bbls. December, 35 1/2@35 3/4^c.; 500 bbls. January, 35 1/2^c.

On Tuesday an easy opening market, recovering, sold up about 1^c., closed firm. Sales: 700 bbls. prime yellow, July, 43@43 3/4^c., closed 43 1/2@43 3/4^c.; 100 bbls. August, 43^c.; 1,500 bbls. September, 42 1/4@43 1/4^c., closed 43 1/4@43 1/4^c.; 2,000 bbls. October, 39@39 1/4^c., closed 39 1/2@39 3/4^c.; 400 bbls. November, 37^c., closed 37 1/4@37 3/4^c.; December closed 36 3/4@37 1/2^c.

On Wednesday, opened firm, closed easier. Sales: 200 bbls. prime yellow, July, 43^c., closed 42 1/4@43^c.; (August closed 42 1/4@43^c.); 2,400 bbls. September, 43 1/4@43 3/4^c., closed 42 3/4@43 1/4^c.; 1,800 bbls. October, 39 1/2@39 3/4^c., closed 39@39 1/4^c.; 300 bbls. November, 38^c., closed 37 1/4@37 3/4^c.; December closed 36 1/2@37 1/4^c.

On Thursday, renewed weakness and some pressure to sell at the lower prices. Sales: 500 bbls. prime yellow, July, 41^c., closed 40 1/2^c. bid; 100 bbls. September, 42^c., closed 42@42 1/4^c.; 200 bbls. October, 39^c., closed 38 3/4@39^c.; November closed 36 1/2@37 1/4^c.; December, 35 3/4@36 1/2^c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTON OIL MILL DIRECTORY.

The Universal Cotton Oil Mill Directory has been published by the Cotton Publishing Company, Atlanta, Ga., and contains what is said to be a complete list of the cottonseed oil mills of the South. Its price is 50 cents.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending July 22, 1908, and for the period since September 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-07 were as follows:

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1907.	Same Period 1906-07.
Aalesund, Norway	—	25	5
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	180	—
Abo, Russia	—	—	20
Acajutla, Salvador	—	21	71
Adelaide, Australia	—	—	51
Alexandria, Egypt	—	9,180	568
Algiers, Algeria	—	7,229	7,514
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	131	535
Anapala, Honduras	—	—	8
Antigua, West Indies	—	104	483
Antofagasta, Chile	—	143	—
Antwerp, Belgium	75	5,788	2,600
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	14	20
Auckland, New Zealand	—	437	92
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	—	15
Azuza, West Indies	—	—	209
Bahia, Brazil	—	2,095	—
Barbados, W. I.	—	1,181	1,008
Beirut, Syria	—	103	—
Belfast, Ireland	—	123	130
Berlice, Br. Guiana	—	—	84
Bergen, Norway	—	705	675
Bissau, Portuguese Guiana	—	5	18
Bombay, India	—	—	142
Bone, Algeria	—	1,050	675
Bordeaux, France	—	4,530	1,085
Braila, Roumania	—	—	75
Bremen, Germany	—	1,024	499
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	50	15
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	—	61
Bristol, England	—	135	75
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	314	9,798	2,100
Bucharest, Roumania	—	80	—
Calbarien, Cuba	—	11	—
Callao, Peru	—	84	9
Calcutta, India	—	4	—
Campeche, Mexico	—	94	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	1,969	2,006
Cardenas, Cuba	—	11	—
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	2
Carupano, Venezuela	—	—	5
Cayenne, French Colony	—	610	355
Ceara, Brazil	—	—	6
Celba, Honduras	—	113	—
Champerico, C. A.	—	—	9
Christiania, Norway	—	2,835	525
Christiansand, Norway	—	175	75
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	101	274
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	227	59
Colon, Panama	42	1,138	1,177
Conakry, Africa	—	5	29
Constantinople, Turkey	—	7,384	125
Cook, New Zealand	—	—	50
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	951	800
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	121	210
Cork, Ireland	—	200	30
Cristobal, Panama	—	123	18
Curacao, Leeward Islands	5	33	100
Dakar, W. Africa	—	20	—
Dantzig, Germany	100	1,475	2,133
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	75	—
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	175	125
Demerara, British Guiana	84	2,024	1,688
Dominica, West Indies	—	—	24
Drontheim, Norway	—	125	180
Dublin, Ireland	125	1,600	2,290
Dundee, Scotland	—	100	—
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	—	37
Dunkirk, France	—	2,155	150
Flume, Austria	—	50	—
Fort de France, West Indies	—	321	1,329
Frederickshald, Norway	—	55	—
Fremantle, Australia	—	23	—
Galatz, Roumania	—	3,061	2,375
Genoa, Italy	—	12,517	12,927
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	252	246
Gibara, Cuba	—	20	5
Gibraltar, Spain	—	230	3,930
Glasgow, Scotland	—	12,603	3,807
Gonaives, Haiti	—	—	7

Gothenberg, Sweden	—	599	1,400	Port Said, Egypt	—	132	105
Granada, Spain	—	—	37	Progreso, Mexico	—	313	21
Grenada, West Indies	—	72	17	Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	2,106	618
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	3,650	3,449	Ravenna, Italy	—	1,997	—
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	28	—	Riga, Russia	—	—	7
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	—	14	Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	76	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	9,650	2,625	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	61	7,137	8,702
Havana, Cuba	—	908	5,344	Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	382	119
Havre, France	100	20,149	16,728	Rotterdam, Holland	250	38,707	23,372
Helsingfors, Finland	—	40	—	St. Croix, West Indies	—	9	65
Hull, England	—	200	125	St. John, N. F.	—	125	48
Isagua, West Indies	—	18	—	St. Kitts, West Indies	36	205	145
Jamaica, West Indies	—	78	—	St. Lucia, West Indies	—	194	—
Kalmar, Sweden	—	55	—	St. Martin, West Indies	—	191	—
Kingston, West Indies	53	6,590	2,105	St. Thomas, West Indies	—	12	8
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	100	600	Salonica, Turkey	—	1,003	—
Kustendji, Roumania	—	935	1,400	Samana, San Domingo	—	10	31
Lagos, Portugal	—	10	—	Sanchez, San Domingo	—	485	427
La Guaira, Venezuela	16	459	183	San Domingo City, San Dom.	230	2,261	2,181
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	39	San Jose, Costa Rica	—	3	—
La Union, Salvador	—	11	—	Santiago, Cuba	—	221	1,542
Leghorn, Italy	—	1,758	3,443	Santos, Brazil	—	1,580	4,873
Leith, Scotland	—	125	—	Savannille, Columbia	7	11	—
Liverpool, England	—	6,793	2,027	Sekondi, West Africa	—	20	10
Loanda, W. Africa	—	64	—	Shanghai, China	—	—	14
London, England	—	10,258	5,627	Sierra Leone, Africa	—	—	27
Lorenzo Marquez, E. Africa	—	—	6	Smyrna, Turkey	—	313	—
Macao, Brazil	—	—	434	Southampton, England	—	1,660	1,074
Macoris, San Domingo	—	990	1,011	Stavanger, Norway	—	440	170
Madras, India	—	5	—	Stettin, Germany	50	2,774	6,164
Malmo, Sweden	—	360	240	Stockholm, Sweden	—	299	80
Malta, Island of	—	3,483	2,487	Surinam, Dutch Guiana	6	16	—
Manchester, England	—	1,738	3,350	Sydney, Australia	—	154	16
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	29	—	Talcahuana, Chile	—	—	202
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	28	51	Tampico, Mexico	—	—	6
Maranham, Brazil	—	24	—	Tangier, Morocco	—	—	100
Marseilles, France	710	141,394	46,956	Tonsberg, Norway	—	225	—
Martinique, West Indies	134	2,414	11,588	Treblzond, Armenia	—	337	—
Massawa, Arabia	—	188	57	Trieste, Austria	—	6,845	2,216
Matanzas, West Indies	—	5	604	Trinidad, Island of	—	559	527
Melbourne, Australia	—	556	90	Tunis, Algeria	—	—	350
Messina, Sicily	—	47	—	Valletta, Maltese Island	—	641	123
Mexico, Mexico	—	—	6	Valparaiso, Chile	—	723	6,270
Mollendo, Peru	—	8	—	Venice, Italy	—	13,656	16,062
Montego Bay, West Indies	17	23	13	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	403	158
Montevideo, Uruguay	175	4,503	4,809	Victoria, Brazil	—	10	—
Nantes, France	—	100	—	Wellington, New Zealand	—	53	168
Naples, Italy	—	680	549	Yokohama, Japan	—	108	43
Newcastle, England	—	250	40				
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	25	62	Totals	2,646	413,284	242,982
Oran, Algeria	50	2,813	1,318				
Oruro, Brazil	—	—	42				
Panama, Panama	—	105	117				
Para, Brazil	6	89	14				
Paramaribo, Brazil	—	40	—				
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	—	2,203				
Philippeville, Algeria	—	—	131				
Piræus, Greece	—	20	—				
Pointe-a-Pitre, West Indies	—	—	83				
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	93	86				
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	67	33				
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	4	—				
Porto Cabello, Venezuela	—	41	12				
Port de Paix, Haiti	—	6	—				
Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony	—	55	—				
Port Limon, Costa Rica	5	286	243				
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	8	18				
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	563	183				
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	10	13				

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	7,391	13,551
Belfast, Ireland	3,375	490
Bluefields, Nicaragua	—	200
Bordeaux, France	—	775
Bremen, Germany	2,100	5,885
Bristol, England	—	525
Christiania, Norway	3,765	600
Colon, Panama	7	512
Copenhagen, Denmark	9,350	4,425
Cork, Ireland	—	75
Dublin, Ireland	280	845
Dunkirk, France	—	350
Genoa, Italy	3,735	752
Glasgow, Scotland	1,630	2,300
Hamburg, Germany	35,116	22,577
Havana, Cuba	4,083	2,614

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Havre, France	350	4,932	12,471
Hull, England	—	—	135
Liverpool, England	—	19,313	15,479
London, England	—	14,760	15,275
Manchester, England	—	1,830	1,149
Marseilles, France	—	15,950	21,200
Newcastle, England	—	290	—
Port Barrios, Central America	—	—	131
Rotterdam, Holland	—	83,690	103,906
Swansea, Wales	—	—	54
Tampico, Mexico	—	913	250
Trieste, Austria	—	450	100
Tripoli, Africa	—	1,753	—
Venice, Italy	—	500	300
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,713	403
Totals	350	219,826	226,365

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	750	100
Bremen, Germany	—	—	400
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	—	600	800
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,000	8,116
Havana, Cuba	—	—	436
Liverpool, England	—	—	1,000
London, England	—	1,020	500
Marseilles, France	—	1,100	—
Rural, Russia	—	—	400
Rotterdam, Holland	—	15,780	49,912
Tampico, Mexico	—	00	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	10,067	9,983
Totals	—	30,393	71,747

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	300	719
Bremen, Germany	—	300	500
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	100	150
Glasgow, Scotland	—	275	150
Hamburg, Germany	—	575	3,140
Havre, France	—	1,730	875
Liverpool, England	—	160	600
Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,630	5,456
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	50
Totals	—	7,110	11,442

From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway	—	—	75
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	300	475
Hamburg, Germany	—	730	612
Liverpool, England	—	51	—
Totals	—	1,081	1,162

From Savannah.

Aalesund, Norway	—	27	52
Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	53
Barcelona, Spain	—	—	120
Bergen, Norway	—	208	117
Bremen, Germany	—	322	9,405
Christiania, Norway	—	2,321	3,962
Christiansund, Norway	—	104	103
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	209	—
Drontheim, Norway	—	106	32
Genoa, Italy	—	735	323
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	1,271	5,534
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,060	7,062
Havre, France	—	10,323	3,133
Kalmar, Sweden	—	50	—
Liverpool, England	—	525	—
Malmö, Sweden	—	323	648
Rotterdam, Holland	—	36,446	55,187
Stavanger, Norway	—	253	581
Stettin, Germany	—	—	54
Stockholm, Sweden	—	107	54
Tonsberg, Norway	—	163	103
Trieste, Austria	—	450	106
Venice, Italy	—	374	423
Totals	—	58,403	87,056

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	—	300
Liverpool, England	—	100	3,090
London, England	—	25	58
Rotterdam, Holland	—	137	200
Totals	—	262	3,646

From All Other Ports.

Canada	—	18,477	16,595
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	300
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	200
Totals	—	18,477	17,095

Recapitulation.

From New York	2,646	413,284	242,982
From New Orleans	350	219,826	226,365
From Galveston	—	30,393	71,747
From Baltimore	—	7,110	11,442
From Philadelphia	—	1,081	1,162
From Savannah	—	58,403	87,056
From Newport News	—	262	3,646
From all other ports	—	18,477	17,095
Totals	2,996	748,826	601,405

Make a file of your National Provisioner. Keep it in permanent form, that you may quickly refer to back numbers. Binder, cloth stamped in gold, \$1.25. The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

SELLING COTTONSEED OIL BY THE POUND

The Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association has actively entered upon a discussion and agitation of the question whether cottonseed oil shall not be sold by the pound, as are commodities with which it competes, rather than by the gallon, as is the present practice. It is the belief of some authorities in the trade that such a change would result in a better price for the oil than at present.

In pursuance of a desire to ascertain the sentiment of the trade President Parrish of the Inter-State Association has sent the following letter to the trade in general, accompanied by a postal card on which they are requested to register their approval or disapproval of the plan to change the system of selling from gallons to pounds. The statement of President Parrish says:

Dallas, Tex., July 17.

This is an age of progress, improvement and reform. The cotton oil industry should not be an exception, but should take due advantage of every honorable means of getting its products in a higher plane.

Cotton oil is now nearly all used as an edible fat, and will doubtless be entirely so consumed in a few years, as it is too good to be wasted in soap. All fats with which it competes are sold by the pound. Compari-

sons of value could therefore be made better if oil was also sold by the pound instead of by the gallon, as at present. Some of the best posted men engaged in selling refined oil to the consuming trade say that it is their opinion that oil would gradually seek a higher level, or bring nearer the price of pure lard, if it was quoted by the pound. It is very much to the interest of the industry that we get better prices for all cottonseed products, because seed is getting more difficult to buy every year except at higher prices than are warranted by prices of product.

In order to get the opinion of the manufacturers on this subject, I am mailing a copy of this letter to each of them, whether a member of this Association or not, together with a blank ballot, which I request be signed and returned to me as soon as possible. I will publish later the result, and if a majority favor the plan, I will request the refiners to make bids for crude oil beginning with the new season in this way, and will also request the New York Produce Exchange to so quote refined oil contracts.

If this change is decided on, a card showing prices both in pounds and gallons will be furnished all mill managers so that they may be able to familiarize themselves with the new method.

Yours truly,

H. J. PARRISH,
President.

ROBERT GIBSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IN DENMARK.

(Continued from page 16.)

ence in quality became so noticeable that the chemists began to keep the analyses separate. A table of the analyses by the leading chemist in Denmark of the various cakes, showing the increase or decrease in the feeding values during the past five years, is herewith given. The analyses of cottonseed cake for 1902 must be considered as of the average receipts, including cake from Texas, New Orleans, Russian and other ports.

Description.	Year.	Protein.	Fat.
Linseed	1902	29.6	9.0
.....	1907	31.6	8.3
Cotton:			
Undecorticated	1902	23.0	5.3
.....	1907	22.9	4.7
Decorticated	1902	44.3	10.0
Texas	1907	45.8	8.7
New Orleans	1907	40.0	8.7
Russian	1907	41.7	10.7
Rape	1902	33.5	9.2
.....	1907	32.4	9.1
Sunflower	1902	35.5	12.4
.....	1907	36.0	10.7
Cottonseed meal	1902	41.5	10.3
Texas	1907	47.6	9.3
Peanut	1902	48.6	8.9
.....	1907	48.7	10.1
Hemp	1902	30.9	8.7
.....	1907	31.6	8.6
Sesame	1907	37.6	14.7
Cocunut	1907	21.2	11.0
Palu	1907	17.3	8.0

Nitrogen free.	Fiber.	Ash.	Water.	Feeding value.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
34.0	9.2	6.5	11.7	109	
35.3	8.7	7.0	11.1	113	+ 4
34.4	19.9	5.8	11.6	91	
33.4	21.2	6.0	11.8	89	- 2
23.6	7.5	6.7	7.9	132	
24.1	7.4	6.2	7.8	133	+ 1
24.3	11.7	6.5	8.8	122	- 10
24.4	9.3	6.2	7.7	129	- 3
28.6	10.8	7.7	10.2	114	
29.8	10.8	7.8	10.1	113	- 1
20.8	17.1	6.3	7.9	117	
21.2	18.1	6.4	7.7	115	- 2
25.4	8.0	6.5	8.5	129	
22.4	7.4	6.2	7.1	136	+ 7
21.4	4.5	6.8	9.8	136	
20.0	5.0	6.5	9.7	138	+ 2
14.6	26.7	7.9	11.2	94	
13.7	27.3	8.5	10.3	94	0
22.6	4.6	11.5	8.0	127	
38.7	13.4	6.5	9.2	103	
41.6	18.7	4.0	10.4	92	

Linters were formerly used for making wadding and absorbent cotton for medicinal purposes, but the grade has been lowered to such an extent that 100 bales per year is about all that now comes to Denmark.

Opening For Cotton Oil in Denmark.

While Denmark has been, comparatively, a small market for American cottonseed oil, present indications seem to point to a large increase in the consumption of this product by the margarin manufacturers during the coming year, on account of a recent tariff law passed by the Danish Government, which goes into effect on January 1, 1909.

The present duty on all vegetable oils is 4% Öre per Danish pund (1.1 cents per pound), and the new tariff fixes these, after December 31, 1908, as follows, per pound: Rapeseed oil and linseed oil, 0.85 cents; other oils, 0.61 cents. When used in the manufacture of margarin the duty on cottonseed oil is to be refunded to the manufacturer, thus (Concluded on next page.)

There are some buyers beginning to ask for offers of cottonseed cake for fall shipment, and sales could be made at about 134 shillings (\$32.60) per long ton c. i. f.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The packers claim the market is strong on everything as leather prospects are improving on account of good general business West, but on the other hand shoe manufacturers in the East are not buying leather in large quantities, though are in the market daily for current needs. Shoe buyers have departed home without placing the quantities of shoe orders anticipated, and Western shoe wholesalers claim in deserting the shoe market that they see nothing in general business to warrant present prices for hides and leather. To sum up the market appears to take strongly to the nature of a boom. Some of the outside tanners claim to be out of the market, including New York houses, one prominent Boston sole leather concern and a Virginia tanner. No further sales of native steers have come to light. The packers are generally asking 15½¢ for late July and early August take-off with last sales reported on that basis. Nothing can be confirmed regarding the report of spread native steers selling at 17¢. Other packers have made no sales and it is doubted if such a transaction was effected. Texas steers recently sold at 15½¢ for all heavy weights alone and one packer reported securing 14¢ and 12¢ respectively for lights and extremes, but other sales were made at 15¼¢, 13¾¢ and 11¾¢. Butt brands and Colorados continue to rule at 14¢, with no further sales and the tanners are not inclined to buy ahead of these. Branded cows rule quiet again with last sales at 11½¢. Native cows continue to be held strong. One thousand June and July light native cows sold at 12¾¢, which is ¼¢ advance over former sales of these dates of salting. Late July and August light weights are held at 13¢ and heavy at 13½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The tendency of the market is again higher. All short-haired stock is especially wanted and brings top prices. This market is apparently higher than the Ohio market, relatively speaking. A car of short-haired buffs is reported sold here at 11¢ ahead, supposed to be special weights and selection, probably suitable for patent leather purposes, which would explain the stiff prices ruling for certain lots. Ohio buffs are not reported to have brought over 10¾¢, though some shippers are firm at 11¢. The dealers are making an effort to sell hides they have on hand and include a percentage of medium and short-haired at 10½¢ for buffs and the last sale of 15 to 20 per cent. medium and long-haired brought this price. Heavy cows, including medium and long-haired, are offered at 10½¢ and extremes at 10¼¢@11¢. Strictly all short-haired extremes

clear of grubs last sold for August shipment up to 11½¢. There are heavy steers yet to be delivered on previous sales and with none offering dealers quote the nominal figure of 12½¢ for short-haired stock.

HORSE HIDES.—Dealers are holding out for a better price than \$3.15 for countries, but there are no sales reported; that figure was the last market quotation.

CALFSKINS.—Chicago cities are strong and are now being quoted by the dealers at 16¢. The situation is unsettled and it is difficult to quote. Last sales were at 15½¢ for Chicago cities, while some outside cities moved as high as 15¼¢. Countries formerly sold at 14@14½¢, as to lots, but dealers' views are firmer. Kips of present receipt short-haired are held at 11@11½¢. Light calf is quoted \$1.02½@1.05, and deacons 82½@85¢. Slunks are listed at 35@50¢. Packers last asked 16¢ for their skins, but may be firmer in their views.

SHEEPSKINS.—The range on packer shearlings is given as 50@60¢, with former sales on a range of 52½@57½¢ and Morris recently sold 5,000 at 55¢. Lambs were sold at 75¢ and some sales are noted up to 77½¢. Receipts of country pelts are light and composed mostly of shearlings. Offerings vary in quality with 25@40¢ still quoted and 25@50¢ listed for lambs. Dry countries are held at about 12½¢ per lb. as a basis for Montanas.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The demand is active and offerings are quickly absorbed. About 1,000 Maracaibos recently received sold at 19½¢, with Cucutas at 18¼¢. The River Plate dry hide market is unsettled and excited. Shippers have been talking extreme high prices the past week and a variety of quotations have come up from the source of supply. One source quotes Buenos Ayres up to 21¢, but another states last cable offering was 19½¢. Montevideos are being held around 22¢. River Plate dry hides are now getting into better season and the demand is expected to be good.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—One packer here has sold from three to four cars of July butt brands and Colorados at 13¾¢. One packer talks 11¢ for native bulls, some running back in salting, and other packers here entertain even higher ideas. Some of the outside packers who have hides are not offering, presumably on account of entertaining stronger views.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—There was an offering to-day of New York State hides at 9½¢ flat. Some Pennsylvania dealers are said to be asking up to 10½¢ flat for late receipt prime short-haired cows in car lots. There is a lack of offerings of Pennsylvania and Ohio buffs with shippers' views about 11¢ selected. Calfskins are very firm here but the market is less excited and unsettled than in the West. Some New York City dealers ask up to \$2 for 9@12 lb. skins, but quotations continue at about \$1.35@1.40, \$1.70@1.75 and \$1.90@1.95 respectively for the three weights. Countries are somewhat firmer and quoted at \$1.20@1.25, \$1.50@1.55 and \$1.70@1.75.

Boston.

Hides held firm, 10¾@11¢ for Ohio buffs, extremes 11¼@12¢. Tanners not free buy-

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

ers. Southern quoted firm, 7¼@8½¢. Bids difficult to get over 8¢.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IN DENMARK.

(Concluded from page 32.)

putting the Danish margarin manufacturers on a much nearer equal footing with their competitors than heretofore.

However, as the law requiring 10 per cent. of sesame oil to be used in all margarin is still in force, the consumption of cottonseed oil during the summer months will continue to be almost nothing, as the presence of sesame oil gives the margarin such a soft body in warm weather that it will not stand the addition of other oils.

It is said that this law was passed in order to protect the buyers and manufacturers of Danish butter against adulterations and imitations, as sesame oil can be easily detected by a very simple process.

Cocoonut oil is the strongest competitor of cottonseed oil, and is now being offered at \$7.54 to \$7.79 per 112 pounds, as against \$8.27 for cottonseed oil c. i. f. Copenhagen. For technical purposes the oils manufactured by the twelve Danish oil mills have the advantage, which will be slightly reduced after the first of the year by reason of the lower tariff.

CALLING DOWN THE KNOCKERS.

A libelous circular recently issued by California olive oil interests attacking cottonseed oil stirred the combativeness of Chairman B. F. Taylor of the publicity bureau of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and evoked from him a forcible and demolishing reply. Now some competitors of cottonseed meal as a feed for work stock have started in on the same tactics, and they also have drawn from Chairman Taylor's fire. The following letter addressed to them by Chairman Taylor explains itself:

The Corno Mills Co.,

East St. Louis, Mo.,

Dear Sirs: We are in receipt of one of your circulars on alfalfa feed, in which you characterize cottonseed meal as "one of the poorest feeds for horses and mules." You have been careful to state that cottonseed meal mixed with rice hulls would be a destructive feed.

Now, you know as well as anyone that any concentrate, such as cottonseed meal, cannot be fed with good results by itself, and you also know that if cottonseed meal is properly mixed with other good foods, so as to make a balanced ration, that it is the finest foodstuff that can be bought in our country. That this is true has been testified to by the highest authorities in the country, and this Bureau of Publicity of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association protests against the libel contained in your advertisement.

We are not attacking other foods; we have the best in the world, and you and other feed men know it. We therefore ask that you discontinue the circulation of such false and misleading statements concerning cottonseed meal as are contained in the advertisement before us. We would also like to ask you to give us the authority for the statements made in your advertisement, and if you cannot do so we must conclude that you have manufactured them yourselves.

We shall be glad to have a prompt reply from you in this matter, as we expect to handle this matter vigorously.

Yours very truly,

B. F. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with **Retsof** usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

SCRANTON, PA.

or

CHICAGO

Chicago Section

And still the potes sing, "What is so Rare as a Piece of Beef?"

Chicago won the high dive at the Olympic contest. Chicago is also there with the high hand-shake.

That fellow Hobson is war-crying and war-whooping again. What's his game—more glory or more osculatory pleasure?

The latest song success, "Picking a Lemon in the Garden of Labor." Words and music by Bill Bryan and Sam Gompers.

Will Taft take a full plunge into publicity of campaign funds and refusal of obese donations? Bryan says the water is fine.

"Oh, that this too, too solid flesh would melt, thaw and resolve itself into shekels of the realm, wherein I might befat my campaign fund," sings Big Bill these hot days.

The Irving Park Packing Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$2,500 to deal in meats, groceries, etc. P. W. Sullivan, Louis Green and R. C. Busse are the incorporators.

The National Bank of Paris, France, has sold its C. C. cattle ranch, one of the largest in Nebraska, to a private purchaser, who intends to cut the immense body into smaller farms and close it out.

A dispatch from Africa states that the elusive gnu and the sportive gnu are contemplating a change of residence during the visit of our famous hunter, writer, scientist, etc. Evidently they hate to go down in history at a dollar a go-down.

Deliveries of provisions at Chicago last week, while increasing 1,917,000 pounds over those of the previous week, decreased 2,600,000 pounds from the same time last year, and were the lightest at this season of the year since 1905. When compared with last year, receipts of cured meats and dressed beef decreased over 1,000,000 pounds each, while of lard they were only slightly below those of 1907.

And it is writ that on the second day of the week there appeared at the gates of Pack-

ingtown a vast multitude of horned beasts, clamoring for admittance. And it is further writ that the wise men of the city went forth to the city walls and asked of the multitude, "Who be ye, so gaunt and spectre-like?" And it is writ that the multitude did raise its voice and shout, "We be grassers from Texas." Whereat the wise men did fall off the fence, so eager were they to admit these welcome guests.

Last week a weary, remorseful mortal jumped into the Chicago river and immediately called for help, refusing to be drowned in such icy water. We do our level best to please in Chicago: we furnish parks, boulevards and artificial lakes as recreation spots for young and old, but we have to draw a line somewhere. It is not reasonable to expect us to heat our river for the benefit of capri-

cious would-be suicides. Might try Bubbly Crick next time, provided he was heavy enough to crack the crust.

Receipts of livestock at Chicago last week increased 7,400 as compared with the previous week, and decreased 33,000 as from the same time last year. The increase was mainly in cattle, they gaining 10,900 for the week, while sheep increased only 300. Receipts of hogs decreased 2,800. As compared with last year, receipts of cattle decreased 19,600, hogs decreased 10,300, and sheep decreased 2,100. Receipts at Western packing points for the week increased 29,200, but as compared with 1907 they decreased 51,300. Receipts of cattle increased 29,800, hogs increased 4,800, and sheep decreased 5,400. As compared with last year, cattle decreased 31,400, hogs decreased 18,200, and sheep decreased 1,700.

FOOD INSPECTORS COMMEND ARMOUR PLANT

Another illustration of the model conditions in Chicago meat packing establishments, and of the high efficiency of operation under modern methods, is contained in the official report of the Illinois State Food Inspectors, transmitted last week to State Food Commissioner Jones, concerning their examination of the Armour plant at Chicago.

The inspectors made a minute examination of the entire plant and the methods of operation, and they have nothing but praise for what they saw. Their report is in full as follows:

Chicago, Ill., July 14, 1908.

Hon. A. H. Jones,
State Food Commissioner.

Dear Sir: On continuing our tour of inspection of the Stock Yards, we visited the plant of Armour & Company. We visited first the office building of this company and found employed about 1,200 clerks, stenographers, etc., located in a fine new building, in which everything seemed to be arranged for the comfort and convenience of the employees. Mr. W. Laughlin, who accompanied us in part of our inspection, informed us that when this company first established its plant, it had only about forty persons employed in this department.

The building in which these employees work is a magnificent new fireproof structure arranged with ample light in every room and

with a thorough system of ventilation. The air used in the building is thoroughly filtered through water and cooled before coming into the rooms. The incoming air being evidenced by ribbons or flags placed at the place of ingress in each place in each room. This commodious building also contains a dining room for the office forces and foremen, overseers, etc., where an abundance of the best that is to be had on the market is furnished them at very nominal price. This food is prepared in a kitchen that is furnished with every convenience for cleanliness and for the good, wholesome preparation of food. The kitchen would arouse the envy of any housewife.

A new elevated railroad has within the past few weeks been in operation, by means of which direct transit from the loop district of the city may be made to the office door of this building, where a new elevated station has been built, so the location is practically ideal both from a standpoint of convenience and business.

We inspected first the oleomargarine department, where we witnessed the manufacture of oleomargarine from the time the ingredients are assembled until it is packed for shipment to the markets of the world. We observed the various processes of manufacture and particularly that of the high-grade oleomargarine which contains 23 per cent. of pure uncolored butter, produced in the creameries of Illinois and Wisconsin, and

W. P. ANDERSON & CO.

Commission Merchants

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Members Chicago Board of Trade. Correspondence Solicited
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S. J. WELLS

Commission Buyer of Live Hogs

189 Exchange Bldg., Union Stock Yards
CHICAGO

Refer to Live Stock Exchange National Bank.

W. J. GIBSON & CO.,
240 La Salle Street CHICAGO.

TALLOW, GREASE, STEARINE,
COTTON SEED OIL.

Blood, Tankage, Bones, Hoofs, Horns, Crack-
Hogs, Glue Stock and all Packing
House Products

Our Prices are Up to Date

to which is added oleo oil and neutral lard. In making oleomargarine large tanks are filled with the ingredients and churned from 10 to 15 minutes, each one of these tanks producing from 2,400 to 2,500 pounds of oleomargarine at each churning. In the first tank is added a little salt, and after leaving this tank it goes through different processes until finally, before it is set aside to temper it, is properly salted to be placed on the market. In salting their product, Armour & Company use exclusively Ashton salt, which is imported from England.

In the handling of oleomargarine from the first step of its manufacture until it is placed in tubs or prepared ready for the wrapper it is handled entirely with paddles, ladles or cheesecloth netting. It is all worked in butter workers and in every part of the manufacture the greatest of care is taken that it may be perfectly clean. The federal government has an inspector present all of the time during manufacture of this product, whose duty it is to see that it is manufactured according to the most sanitary rules, and on each package of oleomargarine before it is permitted to be sold the United States government requires to be stamped by the inspector as follows: "U. S. Inspected and Passed, Under Act of Congress of June 30, 1906; Establishment 2-A."

This requirement has been opposed by some manufacturers of oleomargarine, but we are informed by Mr. Urion, who is the attorney for Armour & Company, that their company had no objection to putting this statement on the goods and had been complying with this requirement. This is a guarantee by the federal government that each package containing the statement is absolutely pure and wholesome.

Care in Handling Hogs.

We next went to the hog slaughtering department, to which we were accompanied by E. C. Hall, assistant superintendent. We made particular note that though it was Saturday afternoon, after nearly an entire week's work had been done, and we could not help but be impressed with the fact that while there was present blood and some offal, yet every evidence assured us that it was but the result of the day's labor and we were satisfied and even surprised that the place could be so very clean. Armour & Company have two large wheels to which the hogs are attached and by the revolution of the wheels the hogs are suspended and carried to the place where they are killed. At the time we were present but one of the wheels was running, at a capacity of about 650 per hour. The capacity of both wheels is 1,500 per hour.

After the killing the hogs are carried by machinery into a large scalding tub 40 feet in length for softening the bristles, from where they are carried through an upright machine arranged with knives or scrapers, where the hair is scraped off, after which they have to pass an inspection by a veterinary surgeon in the employ of the United States government, who makes a large incision across the neck and through the jowls, where the glands of the head are inspected, and if found to be diseased is immediately tagged as condemned and is disposed of as we hereafter mention. Those passing this inspection next proceed through a wash room and shower bath, where the hogs are thoroughly washed and where they have more revolving scrapers to remove hair that escaped the first scraping machine, and after leaving this place they pass on a moving rail and pass through a shower bath and then on to a line of men whose duty it is to scrape with knives all of the hair and bristles not theretofore removed by machinery.

After this is done they are cut open and immediately come to another inspector, whose duty it is to examine the liver, the lights and intestines and all the other internal parts of the animal, and on this inspection as in the other one mentioned, if there is evidence of disease, the animal is condemned and goes to the United States government hog retaining room for final examination, where the head veterinary sur-

geon in the employ of the government makes a careful examination of the parts condemned and if any part of the animal condemned is fit for any purpose it is permitted to be used.

In incipient cases of tuberculosis, where the infection is confined to a gland, it is permitted to go to the lard tank, where a temperature of 240 degrees for four hours is maintained. In all other instances, the animal is condemned and sent to the rendering tank, and is eventually manufactured into fertilizer. That there may be no opportunity to get a condemned animal that is ordered to the rendering tank placed on the market, the United States government keeps an inspector present whose duty it is to accompany each condemned animal to the tank where the carcass is rendered, to see that it is placed in the tank, to seal the tank up in such a manner that the carcass cannot be removed and whose duty it is after the animal has been converted to grease to break the seals upon the tank and permit the removal of the contents.

It is also the duty of this inspector to take the same care over animals that are not permitted to go on the market as meat, but are permitted to be rendered into lard. We were present and saw the "final man" examine the spleen of a hog condemned for tuberculosis. He called our attention to probably a half dozen very slight white spots and upon taking a knife and cutting into the spot he showed us very clearly the presence of the tubercular deposit. In this department the government has eight inspectors, four of them veterinary surgeons whose whole duty it is to inspect the animal slaughtered for the purpose of discovering disease. There is also maintained in the Stock Yards a number of government inspectors whose duty it is to inspect and condemn animals that are unfit for food where that condition is revealed before killing.

The parts of the animal that were diseased were such as could only be discovered by persons skilled in that particular line of work. Nothing but the eye trained to that service would discover many of these cases. While there is a small per cent. of the animals condemned, yet that small per cent. might cause the spread of some contagion that would be serious. But for this careful espionage the danger would always be present. It is impossible for these things to be discovered except by men who are trained for it. This could not be discovered by the farmer in slaughtering his winter's meat, nor by the ordinary butcher, nor would it be discovered by the men engaged in this packing plant were it not for the fact that men whose practical experience in that line of work make them experts to make the inspection.

Smoking and Curing Rooms.

After leaving the slaughtering room, we went to the cutting room, the meat smoking room and the cooling room, in each one of which the greatest of care is used for the purpose of keeping the different departments clean. After the animals are cleaned and cut in halves, they are sent to the cooling room, where they remain 48 hours, the last 24 of which is at a temperature of from 32 to 40.

In the sausage room were employed men who did the "stuffing" of the sausages and a large number of women whose duty it was to tie the sausages after they were stuffed, and in another department connected with the sausage making room we found a very large number of women engaged in cutting lean meat from fat. This is piece work, each woman being paid in proportion to the amount of lean meat cut off by her during the day.

These women, those engaged in the sausage room and in the lean meat cutting department, together with the women engaged in the different departments in the plant are each provided with ample rooms for toilet, with lockers in the toilet room wherein they can put their street clothes at the time of going to work and wherein they can place

their working clothes when leaving the building, and in this room is arranged conveniences for the women, such as chairs, tables, one corner of the room being devoted to a couch with a table and clean bed linens for cases where some of the women working in the department should become suddenly ill, where they are permitted to remain until such time as they get better, or if it is a serious matter, they are taken to the hospital maintained by the company, in which is employed two physicians with trained nurses and everything necessary for a well equipped hospital, where any injuries to the employees are attended to without charge, but the principal work of the medical corps is to constantly investigate the health of the workers as an added safeguard to the public.

Cleanliness Enforced on Employees.

That the company works to secure the greatest cleanliness on the part of the employees is evidenced by arrangements for baths and also by the employment of manicures, whose duty it is to manicure the hands of all female help who are employed in the plant. Each one comes around in their regular turn to have their hands manicured and properly cared for about three times a week. This has excited a considerable pride among these employees and they use every precaution that they can under their limited opportunities at their homes to help in this work. We saw numbers of cuspidors and galvanized iron waste boxes and signs throughout the plant containing warnings to the foremen of the different departments and to all employees, visitors, etc., that they must not spit on the floor, that the foremen were responsible for the departments and that they must keep them clean.

In the pork cutting department we saw them removing the pork loins and wrapping the various cuts in oil paper and made ready for shipment.

In the canning department, which has been newly constructed, the floors are of cement, the machinery white enameled, presenting a very attractive sight. The tables for cutting and trimming are of maple and sanitary in design, and all employees dress in white cotton uniforms that are laundered free and furnished clean each morning. No preservatives or coloring matter are allowed in preparation of canned meats and the Armour labels correctly describe the contents of each package.

In the smoke rooms our attention was called to the fact that many persons have the idea that the packinghouse does not use smoke, but uses some preparation instead. We were informed that they did not use it because there was nothing else that answered the purpose and because of the fact that it would not be permitted by the Federal Government if they wanted to. We then inspected the hams as they were placed in a smokehouse and before the smoke had been applied at all and followed on down and looked into the different smokehouses where the hams were in different stages of being smoked and saw the smoke as derived from the wood fires. No preservatives are used in the preparation of cured and smoked meats, except salt and saltpetre, being strictly prohibited by law.

After the meats are smoked they again pass on inspection of the employees of the company and each ham or piece of meat before it is permitted to go on the market is tested by an inspector with a "trier" to see if it is sweet and not tainted and fit for ham consumption.

In Armour's beef killing and sheep killing departments the U. S. government supervision is carried on as rigidly as in other departments.

The federal government has absolute supervision of the sanitary condition of the packing plants. We were informed that, to keep the plant clean, in the hog killing department alone the company allows forty men two hours' time each day in cleaning up, for which "full" time is paid. It requires one-fifth of the entire time of all workers in the various departments for

cleaning up, in which the fire hose is the chief factor. The company maintains several shower baths for the killing gangs and those engaged in heavier work. The knives, cleavers, etc., are kept constantly sterilized by means of hot water receptacles handy to all workers at all times.

The cleanliness of the office building is evident throughout every department in this plant. Great care is taken to furnish the employees with good light and to ventilate the buildings in which they are employed the best that can be done. The ventilation in the buildings where the killing and dressing of meats is done is the best science has devised.

The care exercised by the federal government and the effort of the company to meet not only the requirements of the federal government but that of every State into which their product is shipped, as well as the requirements of the governments of every foreign country in which their product is sold, brings the production of meat in this plant up to the very highest standard.

Very respectfully,

J. C. EAGLETON,
F. J. HOEY.

State Food Inspectors.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	\$16.10	\$16.10	\$15.00	\$15.80
October	18.10	16.10	15.70	15.87½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	9.45	9.47½	9.32½	9.37½
October	9.55	9.57½	9.42½	9.45
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	9.00	9.00	8.80	8.82½
October	9.02½	9.02½	8.87½	8.90

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	15.05	15.70	15.52½	15.60
October	15.75	15.77½	15.60	15.67½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	9.27½	9.32½	9.27½	9.27½
October	9.37½	9.42½	9.35	9.35
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July				18.60
September	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.75
October	8.80	8.85	8.75	8.82½

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	15.35	15.85	15.55	15.82½
October	15.05	15.85	15.65	15.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	9.25	9.37½	9.25	9.35
October	9.37½	9.45	9.35	9.45
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	8.85	8.70	8.65	8.70
September	8.70	8.85	8.70	8.85
October	8.80	8.92½	8.80	8.92½

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September	15.85	15.85	15.07½	15.77½
October	15.90	15.90	15.70	15.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	9.40	9.40	9.30	9.35
October	9.47½	9.47½	9.37½	9.42½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September	8.80	8.87½	8.77½	8.85
October	8.90	8.92½	8.87½	8.90

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July				15.55
September	15.80	15.82	15.67	15.67
October	15.82	15.85	15.75	15.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July				9.25
September	9.32	9.37	9.32	9.35
October	9.42	9.47	9.40	9.40
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July				8.67
September	8.87	8.87	8.82	8.82
October	8.92	8.95	8.90	8.90

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	15.50	15.50	15.40	15.40
September	15.87	15.72	15.47	15.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July				9.10
September	9.32	9.32	9.20	9.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July				8.55
September	8.80	8.80	8.70	8.70

†Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 13	24,503	1,726	33,203	15,845
Tuesday, July 14	4,300	2,531	13,289	14,764
Wednesday, July 15	13,803	1,878	24,060	17,850
Thursday, July 16	4,181	1,265	24,723	14,817
Friday, July 17	1,549	359	17,816	7,536
Saturday, July 18	50	11	15,193	2,570

Total last week	48,368	7,770	128,264	73,382
Previous week	37,374	6,260	130,289	71,753
Cor. week 1907	67,086	10,428	140,228	73,908
Cor. week 1906	56,513	9,095	135,769	81,254

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 13	5,548	165	10,237	1,558
Tuesday, July 14	1,979	108	4,077	2,379
Wednesday, July 15	5,370	129	6,826	2,742
Thursday, July 16	3,858	41	5,777	931
Friday, July 17	1,835	32	5,505	1,941
Saturday, July 18	701	...	3,458	...

Total last week	19,291	475	35,900	9,681
Previous week	13,273	257	26,245	7,956
Cor. week 1907	24,272	705	18,611	8,228
Cor. week 1906	22,369	332	37,262	13,873

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date	1,546,283	260,464	4,762,380	1,937,068
Year ago	1,725,932	268,083	4,280,787	2,067,723

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending July 18	434,000
Week previous	429,000
Year ago	508,000
Two years ago	428,000
Year to date	16,434,000
Same period, 1907	14,470,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week July 18, 1908	139,300	309,200	134,000
Week ago	102,700	315,300	140,000
Year ago	185,000	378,400	140,500
Two years ago	145,700	331,400	137,300

Total, year to date, 3,712,000 11,806,000 4,061,000

Same period, 1907, 4,340,000 10,504,000 4,483,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending July 18:	
Armour & Co.	22,800
Swift & Company	13,600
S. & S. Co.	9,900
Morris & Co.	26,245
Anglo-American	5,700
Roy & Lunham	4,100
Hammond	6,900
Western P. Co.	5,200
Boore & Co.	2,200
Roberts & Oake	2,200
Other packers	9,400

Total	91,900
Week ago	112,500
Year ago	139,300
Two years ago	101,200

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week July 18, 1908	\$6.15	\$6.71	\$4.20	\$6.15
Previous week	6.65	6.40	4.00	6.20
Year ago	6.30	5.83	5.30	7.00
Two years ago	5.50	6.66	5.10	6.75
Three years ago	5.05	5.60	4.95	6.35

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers	\$7.00@7.75
Fair to good steers	6.00@7.00
Inferior to plain steers	5.00@6.00
Plain to fancy yearlings	4.50@7.50
Plain to fancy cows	4.00@5.75
Plain to fancy heifers	4.25@6.25
Plain to fancy feeders	4.25@5.40
Common to good stockers	2.50@4.75
Good cutting and beef cows	2.50@4.50
Canners	1.75@4.50
Bulls, good to choice	3.50@5.00
Bologna bulls	3.25@3.40
Heavy calves	3.50@4.75
Calves, good to choice	5.00@7.10

HOGS.

Heavy packers, 200 lbs. and up	\$6.00@6.25
Mixed butchers and barrows, 325 lbs. and up	6.30@6.50
Choice prime heavy shipping barrows, 250 to 325 lbs.	6.55@6.80
Choice light barrows and smooth sows 150 to 200 lbs.	6.35@6.65
Rough sows and coarse stags, 30 to 450 lbs.	3.00@5.00
Throw-outs, all weights	2.75@5.00
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under	4.00@5.00
Pigs, 110 lbs. to 130 lbs.	5.25@5.90

SHEEP.

Fair to fancy clipped ewes	\$3.75@4.50
Native lambs	5.00@6.75
Fair to fancy wethers	4.00@4.90
Bucks and stags	3.50@5.00
Range lambs	6.45@6.60
Native yearlings	5.00@5.25
Range yearlings	4.50@5.25
Range ewes	3.50@4.25
Range wethers	3.75@4.40
Texas sheep	3.75@4.35

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast	18 @22
Native Sirloin Steaks	18 @25
Native Porterhouse Steaks	22 @28
Native Pot Roasts	10 @14
Rib Roasts from light cattle	12½ @16
Beef Stew	10 @10
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	12½ @12½
Corned Rumps, Native	12½ @12½
Corned Ribs	8 @8
Corned Flanks	6 @6
Round Steaks	16 @16
Round Roasts	16 @16
Shoulder Steaks	12½ @13
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	10 @10
Rollad Roast	15 @15

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb	\$2.00@2.50
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb	1.50@2.00
Hind Quarters	15 @15
Fore Quarters	12½ @12½
Legs, fancy	20 @20
Stew	10 @12½
Shoulders	10 @12½
Chops, Ribs and Loins	25 @25
Chops, Frenched	15 each

Mutton.

Legs	12½ @12½
Stew	6 @6
Shoulders	10 @10
Hind Quarters	10 @10
Fore Quarters	8 @8
Rib and Loins Chops	18 @18

Pork.

Pork Loins	11½ @11½
Pork Chops	12 @12
Pork Shoulders	11 @11
Pork Tenderloins	22 @22
Pork Butts	12 @12
Shank Ribs	9 @9
Blades	7 @7
Hocks	9 @9
Pigs' Heads	6 @6
Leaf Lard	11 @11

Veal.

Hind Quarters	14 @16
Fore Quarters	10 @12
Legs	16 @18
Breasts	8 @10
Shoulders	10 @12
Cutlets	20 @22
Rib and Loins Chops	18 @18

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	3 @4
Tallow	2 @3
Mixed Bone and Tallow	1 @1
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	9 @11
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons)	45 @50

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring	18 @20
Turkeys	14 @14
Fowls	11 @11
Roosters	6 @6½
Ducks	9 @11
Geese, per dozen	\$4.00@6.00

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys	10 @16
Chickens	10½ @11
Chickens, Springs	17 @18
Ducks	9 @10
Geese	— @—
Roosters	— @—

Veal.

50 to 60 lbs.	6 @7
60 to 80 lbs.	7 @8
80 to 100 lbs.	8 @9½

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1	18 @18
Ribs, No. 2	14½ @14½
Ribs, No. 3	6½ @6½
Loins, No. 1	20 @20
Loins, No. 2	16½ @16½
Loins, No. 3	8½ @8½
Rounds, No. 1	11 @11
Rounds, No. 2	10 @10
Chucks, No. 1	7 @7
Chucks, No. 2	6 @6
Chucks, No. 3	4½ @4½
Plates, No. 1	6 @6
Plates, No. 2	5½ @5½
Plates, No. 3	4½ @4½

Butter.

Creamery Prints	24 @24
Creamery Extras	21 @21
Creamery, Firsts	20½ @20½
Creamery, Seconds	18 @18
Dairies, Extra	20 @20
Dairies, Firsts	18 @18

Eggs.

Extras	21 @21
Prime Firsts	19½ @19½
Firsts	17½ @17½
Fresh cases, Inc.	15½ @15½

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Native steers, medium	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Heifers, good	10 @ 10 1/2
Cows	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	14 1/2 @ 15
Fore Quarters, choice	9 @ 10

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	7 @ 8
Steer Chucks	7 @ 8
Boneless Chucks	5 1/2 @ 6
Medium Plates	6 @ 7
Steer Plates	6 @ 7
Cow Rounds	7 @ 8
Steer Rounds	10 @ 11
Cow Loins, Medium	15 @ 16
Steer Loins, Heavy	20 @ 21
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	25 @ 26
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	21 @ 22
Strip Loins	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Sirloin Butts	12 @ 13
Shoulder Clods	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Rolls	12 @ 13
Rump Butts	9 @ 10 1/2
Trimblings	6 @ 7
Shank	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	13 @ 14
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	6 @ 7
Steer Ribs, Light	7 @ 8
Steer Ribs, Heavy	18 @ 19
Loin Ends, steer, native	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	5 @ 6
Flank Steak	11 @ 12
Hind Shanks	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2

Beef Offal.

Livers	3 1/2 @ 4
Hearts	4 @ 5
Tongues	12 @ 13
Sweetbreads	16 @ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	5 @ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain	2 1/2 @ 3
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brains	4 @ 5
Kidneys, each	5 @ 6

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	8 @ 9
Light Carcass	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Good Carcass	11 @ 12
Good Saddles	13 @ 14
Medium Racks	9 @ 10
Good Racks	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	4 @ 5 1/2
Sweetbreads	40 @ 45
Plucks	25 @ 30
Heads, each	12 @ 14

Lambs.

Medium Caul	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Caul	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Saddles Caul	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	13 @ 14
Caul Lamb Racks	9 @ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks	10 @ 11
Lamb Fries, per pair	7 @ 8
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 3

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	9 @ 10
Good Sheep	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Medium Saddles	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Saddles	11 @ 12
Medium Racks	8 @ 9
Good Racks	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Mutton Legs	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Mutton Stew	6 @ 7
Mutton Loins	11 @ 12
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 4
Sheep Heads, each	8 @ 9

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Leaf Lard	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Tenderloins	20 @ 21
Spare Ribs	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Butts	5 @ 6
Hocks	5 @ 6
Trimblings	6 @ 7
Tails	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Snouts	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Pigs' Feet	3 @ 4
Pigs' Heads	4 @ 5
Blade Bones	5 @ 6
Cheek Meat	5 @ 6
Hog Plucks	4 @ 5 1/2
Neck Bones	2 @ 3
Skinless Shoulders	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Hearts	3 @ 4
Pork Kidneys	3 @ 4
Pork Tongues	7 @ 8
Slip Bones	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Tail Bones	4 @ 5
Brains	4 @ 5 1/2
Backfat	9 @ 10
Hams	13 @ 14
Calas	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Belilles	10 @ 11
Shoulders	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	7 @ 8
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Choice Bologna	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Viennas	9 @ 10

Frankfurters	9 @ 10
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Tongue	10 @ 11
White Tongue	10 @ 11
Minced Sausage	10 @ 11
Prepared Sausage	10 @ 11
New England Sausage	10 @ 11
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	10 @ 11
Special Compressed Ham	10 @ 11
Beef Sausage	10 @ 11
Boneless Sausage	10 @ 11
Oxford Sausage	10 @ 11
Polish Sausage	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Garlic Sausage	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Smoked Sausage	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Farm Sausage	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9 @ 10
Pork Sausage, short link	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hams, Bologna	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
German Salami, Medium Dry	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Holsteiner	13 @ 14
Mettwurst, New	14 @ 15
Farmer	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Italian Salami, New	20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Monarque Cervelat	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	4.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	3.50
Bologna, 1-50	3.50
Bologna, 2-20	3.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	4.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	3.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.60
Pickled Pigs' Snots, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	32.00

CORNEB, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	5.25
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	18.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.00
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.00 per lb. net

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	15.50 @ 16.50
Plate Beef	15.00 @ 16.00
Prime Mess Beef	13.50 @ 14.50
Extra Mess Beef	12.50 @ 13.50
Beef Hams	15.00 @ 16.00
Bump Butts	16.50 @ 17.50
Mess Pork	18.00 @ 19.00
Clear Fat Backs	19.00 @ 20.00
Family Back Pork	14.25 @ 15.25
Bean Pork	14.25 @ 15.25

LARD.

Pure Leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Pure Lard	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.	8 @ 9
Lard, compound	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 8, natural color	12 @ 17
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	9 @ 10
Regular Plates	8 @ 9
Short Clears	— @ —
Butts	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1/2 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	14 @ 15
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	14 @ 15
Skinless Hams	14 @ 15
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	8 @ 9
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	9 @ 10
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	21 @ 22
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
English Bacon, wide, 12@14 avg.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Dried Beef Outalides	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Regular Rolled Hams	21 @ 22
Smoked Hams	22 @ 23
Boiled Calas	14 @ 15
Cooked Loin Rolls	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	13 @ 14

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	20 @ 21
Export Rounds	20 @ 21
Middles, per set	52 @ 53
Beef bungs, per piece	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	25 @ 26
Hog casings, free of salt	48 @ 49
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 11
Hog bungs, export	13 @ 14
Hog bungs, large mediums	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	5 @ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	90 @ 91
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80 @ 81
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70 @ 71
Beef weasands	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	26 @ 27
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	22 @ 23
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 5

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.50 @ 2.60
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.50
Centent, tankage, 15% per unit	2.15 @ 2.25
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.20 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20% per unit	2.15 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% per unit	18.00 @ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	24.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.50 @ 19.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65@70 lbs. average	235.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	30.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	33.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	47.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	50.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	55.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	65.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	90.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	9.25 @ 9.50
Prime steam, loose	8.75 @ 9.00
Leaf	8 1/2 @ 9
Compound	8 1/2 @ 9
Neutral lard	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	12 @ 13
Oleo No. 2	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Mutton	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Tallow	6 1/2 @ 7
Grease	5 1/2 @ 6

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	60 @ 63
Extra No. 1 lard oil	48 @ 50
No. 1 lard oil	43 @ 45
No. 2 lard oil	41 @ 43
Oleo oil, extra	12 @ 12 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Oleo stock	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65 @ 70
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	54 @ 55
Corn oil, loose	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/2 @ 7
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Choice country	6 @ 6 1/2
Packers' prime	6 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4

GREASES.

White, choice	6 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Bone	5 @ 5 1/2
House	4 1/2 @ 5
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 5
Brown	4 1/2 @ 5
Glue Stock	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	4 1/2 @ 5
Garbage Grease	4 1/2 @ 5

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	41 @ 42
P. S. Y., soap grade	39 @ 40
Soap, bbls., concn., 62@65% F. A.	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	92 @ 95
Oak pork barrels	1.00 @ 1.10
Lard tierces	1.35 @ 1.37

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined salt peter	5 @ 7
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 1/2 @ 5
Sugar—	
White, clarified	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Plantation, granulated	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Yellow, clarified	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4

Salt—

Ashton, in bags, 225 lbs.	2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.55
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.00
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.25

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., July 22.

Cattle receipts have not been excessive in Chicago this week, and in consequence a better feeling pervades in the cattle trade. Top cattle on Monday sold up to \$7.75, but had anything strictly choice been here it would not have been a hard matter to have obtained over 8c. However, to-day (Wednesday) receipts are fairly liberal, 16,000, but the demand seems to be good from all sources for the best grades of steers, and in consequence prices are a shade higher. Top cattle sold up to \$8.15, with a great many going around \$6.75@7.50. Westerns are beginning to run quite freely, and packers are buying these as far as possible in preference to these common and medium native steers. Texas is also contributing freely to the Chicago market, and the latter kinds seem to be selling lower in proportion than anything coming on the market. Just at the present time orders from the East seem to be very limited for these fancy cattle. However, best cattle are scarce and from best reports obtainable from all parts of the country there will be no great supply of these better grades to come during the next two or three months. Butcher stock has ruled 15@25c. higher this week, especially on the best grades of cows and heifers. All other kinds selling steady to strong.

Hogs, after suffering a severe decline during the past three or four days, showed some strength to-day, and the general market is quoted 5@10c. higher. Extreme top of the market is \$6.85, with bulk of the test hogs selling from \$6.70@6.80. There seems to be large numbers of light hogs in the country which will not be ready for market for some time, and just at the present time these good, desirable, corn-fed hogs are coming in light supply.

Lambs have been hit pretty hard this week, and 50c. per cwt. will no more than cover the decline in all grades. Sheep market about steady. Best lambs sold up to \$6.35. The demand is getting pretty good for feeding lambs, but every one seems to want to buy them down around 5c., with very few coming as yet. Feeding yearlings selling from \$4.25@4.40, sheep from \$3.75@4. Fat sheep from \$4@4.50. Good breeding ewes at \$4.25@5.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, July 24.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 52,600; last week, 45,300; same week last year, 71,600.

The general market started out higher the first of the week on account of light supplies, but grass steers closed with a loss of 30@40c. Corn-fed steers are higher, top, \$7.50; grassers, mainly at \$3.75@5.75; quarantine grass steers, \$3.40@5.20. Cows and heifers about steady; grass cows, \$2.50@3.75; top cows, \$4.50; heifers, \$6.20. Bulls, \$2.50@3.75. Veals are a quarter higher; tops, \$6.25. Stockers and feeders were 10@20c. higher the first of the week, but the advance was lost.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 42,800; last week, 43,200; same week last year, 51,500. Buyers are most reluctant to pay any advance on hogs and were successful in resisting efforts of salesmen the first of the week, but the tendency since Tuesday has been upward. Market strong to-day, heavy hogs still leading on account of scarcity; top, \$6.10; bulk, \$6.45@6.70. The large proportion of inferior grass hogs is the cause of the wide spread in the price ranges.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 23,200; last week, 16,200; same week last year, 14,900. The market was draggy and lower the first of the week, but there was a partial recovery yesterday, sheep regaining 10@15c., and lambs were 25c. higher than the low time of the week, but both classes are still 15@25c. below a week ago. Lambs are worth \$5.50@6.25; sheep, 3.80@4.40; feeding stock is in good demand; the proportion of Utah and Northwestern stuff is increasing each week.

HIDES are higher; green salted, 8@10c.; bulls and stags, 8@10c.; dry flint butcher, 11@14c.; dry salt, 8@10c.

Packers' purchases this week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
A. D. B. & P. Co.....	641	.....	.....
Armour	4,642	9,250	4,686
Cudahy	6,123	5,102	2,280
Fowler	921	.....	1,947
Morris	5,199	5,972	1,905
S. & S.	4,383	7,266	5,680
Swift	5,005	8,409	3,585

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, July 21.

Last week the market received the first big run of Western rangers of the season, and as a consequence there was a disastrous break in the market for both beef steers and cow stuff. Corn fed cattle went off 25@40c. and Western rangers declined fully 25c. on an average. So far this week the market has not shown much change, beyond a little firming up on the best corn fed grades. As high as \$7.70 was paid today for choice 1,550-pound natives and the fair to good beeves sold around \$5.50@6.50. Choice Western range beeves sell up around \$5.35 and the bulk of the fair to good Westerns are selling around \$4.50@5.00. The market for cows and heifers has also been slow and lower, as supplies of butchers' stock have been rather liberal. Practically no corn fed cows and heifers are coming and prices are nominal at \$3.75@4.75 and on up. Good grass stock sells at \$3.25@3.75 and cammers at \$2.00@2.75. Business in stockers and feeders continues rather quiet and prices have shown very little change of late. Until the Western rangers come more freely and

the corn crop is assured business is likely to be light. Range beeves are selling in about the same notches as a year ago, but the feeders are selling 25@50c. lower than at that time. Prices range from \$2.75 to \$4.75, with the bulk of the trading around \$3.75 @4.25.

The hog market has shown considerable nervousness of late and prices have receded 10@15c. from the high point, although there is still a good, strong undertone to the trade. There is a well sustained demand from both packers and Eastern shippers, and there is little prospect of increasing supplies, but the consumptive demand is weakening somewhat owing to prevailing high prices. All classes of buyers are still paying a premium for the weighty hogs, although the range of prices is no wider than it has been of late. With 7,800 hogs here today prices went off about a nickel. Tops brought \$6.50, as against \$5.60 last Tuesday, and trading was largely around \$6.25@6.30, as against \$6.40 @6.45 a week ago.

The sheep market is very uneven, but the average is somewhat higher than a week ago on all grades. Quotations on range or grass sheep and lambs: Good to choice lambs, \$6.25@6.75; fair to good lambs, \$6.00@6.25; feeding lambs, \$4.50@5.00; good to choice light yearlings, \$4.75@5.15; good to choice heavy yearlings, \$4.50@4.90; fair to good yearlings, \$4.00@4.25; feeding yearlings, \$3.75@4.15; good to choice wethers, \$4.15@4.25; fair to good wethers, \$3.75@4.15; feeding wethers, \$3.25@3.75; good to choice ewes, \$3.90@4.15; fair to good ewes, \$3.50@4.00; feeding ewes, \$2.50@3.00; ewes and bucks, \$2.00@3.00.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 20, 1908.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,715	—	2,544	41,560	11,657
Sixtieth street ..	1,649	28	6,282	44	—
Fortieth street ..	—	—	—	—	13,727
Lehigh Valley ..	2,073	—	790	1,400	—
Weehawken	256	—	—	—	—
West Shore	1,992	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	44	110	70	3,340
Totals	8,685	70	9,726	43,074	25,724
Totals last week ..	10,472	58	7,323	34,093	27,204

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. St. Louis.....	—	—	1,100
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Mesaba.....	306	—	900
J. Shamburg & S., Ss. Mesaba.....	300	—	—
J. Shamburg & S., Ss. St. Andrew.....	67	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Adriatic.....	—	—	1,450
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Mesaba.....	—	—	1,400
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Adriatic.....	—	—	1,350
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cedric.....	—	—	1,100
Morris Beef Co., Ss. St. Louis.....	—	—	950
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Louis.....	—	—	1,000
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermudian.....	18	30	—
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Uller.....	—	75	—
Total exports	691	105	9,250
Total exports last week.....	897	—	9,506

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO JULY 20, 1908.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	691	105	9,250
Boston	1,441	1,004	4,010
Baltimore	943	—	—
Philadelphia	406	—	—
Montreal	3,440	694	—
Exports to:			
London	3,222	684	9,771
Liverpool	2,630	1,004	3,489
Glasgow	1,334	—	—
Manchester	250	—	—
Antwerp	67	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	18	105	—
Totals to all ports	6,921	1,803	13,200
Totals to all ports last week.....	6,091	476	11,442

C. H. GILLETT & CO.

Strictly Commission Buyers

Cattle, Hogs & Sheep

UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago

Quotations Furnished. Correspondence Solicited

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of live stock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending July 18:

CATTLE.

Chicago	29,095
Kansas City	25,035
St. Joseph	7,338
Cudahy	400
Sioux City	2,126
Wichita	229
South St. Paul	2,737
Indianapolis	3,503
New York and Jersey City	8,064
Fort Worth	11,017
Detroit	982
Philadelphia	3,345

HOGS.

Chicago	92,364
Kansas City	43,942
St. Joseph	45,512
Cudahy	4,751
Sioux City	19,496
Ottumwa	10,955
Cedar Rapids	6,911
Wichita	7,662
South St. Paul	12,252
Indianapolis	22,751
New York and Jersey City	28,724
Fort Worth	6,568
Detroit	3,021
Philadelphia	2,323

SHEEP.

Chicago	63,701
Kansas City	14,997
St. Joseph	3,807
Cudahy	306
Sioux City	531
Wichita	4
South St. Paul	1,946
Indianapolis	381
New York and Jersey City	42,969
Fort Worth	1,077
Detroit	1,486
Philadelphia	8,730

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	14,000	1,000
Kansas City	500	2,000	.....
Omaha	600	5,000	300
St. Louis	200	4,000	500
St. Joseph	100	5,500	.....

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1908.

Chicago	14,500	44,000	26,000
Kansas City	14,000	6,000	6,000
Omaha	7,600	2,000	8,000
St. Louis	4,500	6,000	1,000
St. Joseph	1,200	6,000	1,500
Sioux City	1,600	3,500	.....

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1908.

Chicago	2,000	13,000	15,000
Kansas City	12,000	13,000	7,000
Omaha	2,300	7,800	6,500
St. Louis	15,000	12,900	8,700
St. Joseph	1,500	9,000	800
Sioux City	400	2,200	.....

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1908.

Chicago	16,000	23,000	20,000
Kansas City	9,000	11,000	6,000
Omaha	2,000	6,000	6,000
St. Louis	5,500	6,500	4,500
St. Joseph	1,200	8,000	500
Sioux City	500	2,800	.....

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1908.

Chicago	5,500	15,000	12,000
Kansas City	7,000	8,000	4,000
Omaha	1,800	5,000	5,000

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1908.

Chicago	3,000	14,000	8,000
Kansas City	3,000	5,000	2,000
Omaha	500	6,000	3,000
St. Louis	2,000	5,000	800

BREEDING CATTLE FOR GUATEMALA.

The first shipment of cattle to Guatemala for breeding purposes has been sent from New Orleans. The consignment is for a number of German coffee planters who are going to experiment in raising beef cattle in that country. The large plantations furnish plenty of grazing land and it is expected that the experiments will lead to a curtailment of the demand for foreign beef, preference being given the home product.

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week. It's page 20.

GENERAL MARKETS**HOG MARKETS, JULY 24.**

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 12,184; strong, a shade higher; \$6.15@6.87½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 6,500; strong; \$6.30@6.50.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 6,000; lower; \$6.60@6.90.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, none; opened lower; \$6.85@7.00.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 1,500; steady; \$6.90@6.95.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 5,000; good strong, others weak; \$5.65@6.72½.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.50; city steam, \$9.25; refined, Continent, tes., \$10.05; do., South American, tes., \$10.30; kegs at \$11.55; compound, \$8.25@8.37½.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 17.—Beef, extra India mess, 105s.; pork, prime mess, Western, 73s. 9d.; shoulders, 34s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 54s.; Cumberland cut, 45s.; do., short ribs, 44s. 6d.; long clear, 28@24 lbs., 45s. 6d.; do., 35@40 lbs., 44s.; backs, 44s.; bellies, 47s. 6d. Rosin, common, 7s. 9d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, at 47s. 3d.; American refined, pails, 47s. 3d. Cheese, white Canadian, new, 57s. 6d.; colored Canadian, new, 59s.; lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 46½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 32s. 4½d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 23s. 10½d. Linseed (London), La Plata, July and August, 42s. 3d. Calcutta, July, 43s. 10½d. Linseed oil (London), 22s. 10½d. Petroleum, refined (London), 6 9-16d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

New York, July 23.—Complaints continue all over the country about the scarcity of good cattle, and it is likely to remain so during the entire summer. The price of cattle is simply enormous, and the cattle have very little fat, hence the oleo production is getting less and less and the price of choice oleo oil advancing daily, and it is likely to go higher late in the summer than it is at present. There are no unsold stocks of oleo oil in the packinghouses and hardly any unsold oil in Europe; there is very little afloat. Neutral lard is getting the benefit of the scarcity in oleo oil and it is expected will be dearer. Europe has started making liberal purchases of new crop shipment cotton oil.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.**Provisions.**

The hog products markets are still a little nervous and varying with speculation. The export demands continue moderate.

Cottonseed Oil.

After the "call" yesterday (Friday) July was bid up to 41¼c. The market is unsettled but prices higher. Early "call" prices, for prime yellow, July, 42@42½; August, 42½@42½c.; September, 43¼@43½c.; October, 39½@40c.; November, 37½@38c.; December, 36¾@37½c. Sales on first call: 200 bbls. July, 42c.; 100 bbls. September, 42¾c., and 400 bbls. September, 43¼c.

Tallow.

Firm on choice and unsettled and dull on other grades.

Oleo Stearine.

Quiet at 11¾@12c. in New York.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 24.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 5¼c. per lb.; talc, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks \$1.35 per 100 lbs., in drums \$1.30 per 100 lbs., in barrels \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent. at 5¼@6c. per lb.; palm oil in casks, 5½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 6c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 6½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 70c., and yellow 65@70c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6½@6½c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 6¾@6½c. per lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, 7¼@7½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 45@46c. per gal.; corn oil, 5.55c. to 5.75c. per lb.; prime city tallow in hhd., 5½c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6¼@6½c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 6¼@7c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 12c. per lb.; house grease, 5¼c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5@5½c. per lb.; brown grease, 4¾@5c. per lb.; light bone grease, 5¼@5½c. per lb.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

New members: William Fisher, B. F. Schwartz.

Memberships sold at \$335; further offered at \$350.

Visitors: W. Atkinson, London; W. G. Barmwell, Savannah; Richard Meyer, New Orleans; L. S. Allen, W. B. Farris, Chicago; H. W. Rubins, Minneapolis; H. O. Borgmann, Thos. Akin, St. Louis; R. B. John, St. Johns, N. F.; J. S. Tracy, Kingston; A. L. Evans, Minneapolis.

HORSE MEAT IN BELGIUM.

The United States consul-general, in writing from Brussels that horse meat is very largely used in Belgium as human food, gives the following details:

Statistics show that the importation of horses for that purpose is increasing annually, the importations in 1904 having been 20,218 head; in 1905, 22,284 head; and in 1906, 26,294 head, the greater part of which was from England.

There are two recognized abattoirs for Brussels and suburbs, namely, the Anderlecht-Cureghem slaughterhouse (a private corporation) and the city of Brussels slaughterhouse (municipal). The former butchers 2,798 to 2,950 and the latter about 1,200 to 1,500 horses annually. This large consumption of horse meat is due to the high charges for other meats in this city.

There are about 36 butchers' establishments in Brussels and suburbs retailing horse meat only. The retail price varies from 35 centimes (6.7 cents) to 80 centimes (15.4 cents) per half kilo (1.1 pounds).

The following are the present retail prices of beef per half kilo: Best tenderloin (filet pur), 3 francs (57.9 cents); other good beef for roasting, 1.45 to 1.6 francs (27.9 to 30.8 cents); soup and inferior beef, 60 to 90 centimes (11.5 to 17.4 cents); mutton, 80 centimes to 1.25 francs (15.4 to 24.1 cents); veal, 1.25 to 1.6 francs (24.1 to 30.9 cents); pork about same price as mutton.

Retail Section

MASTER BUTCHERS' NATIONAL MEET.

The United Master Butchers of America are planning for the biggest retailers' convention ever held when they meet on August 11 to 14 at Cleveland, Ohio. It is anticipated that more than a thousand delegates and associate members will be present and that the business session will be productive of great benefit to the butchers all over the country. The pleasure features of the convention are not being neglected and the local committees which have charge of this feature are planning to give their guests the time of their lives.

The subjects of credits will be one of the main topics brought up at the convention and undoubtedly some decisive action will be taken to stop the extension of long-time credits to customers and to prevent the extension of any credit to notably delinquent customers. A. S. Pickering, of the Cleveland committee, in a recent interview, had the following to say on the subject:

"At this convention we will try to establish a means of limiting credit between the retailer and the consumer. The credit arrangements between the wholesaler and the retailer are iron-clad, but those between the consumer and the retailer are very bad. It is probable that the convention will make some credit rules for the members of the association. The rules will be enforced, if they are made, for there are no independent firms.

"The blacklist system has proved bad wherever it has been used, but we have another way. Credit will probably be limited to one week, and no balances will be carried over unless the customer can show references. It will probably be necessary, in case a customer beats one butcher and then tries to beat another, to make him show a card from his last dealer certifying that he has paid up."

Another topic will be the devising of a method whereby the public can learn the various ways in which the cheaper cuts of meat can be prepared. It has been suggested that the association print several hundred thousand pamphlets giving recipes for utilizing these cuts, and distributing them to the public, or to attack the problem through the heads of the cooking schools.

Other topics equally vital to the interest of the trade will be discussed and action taken on them. The Colonial Hotel has been selected as the meeting place of the convention at Cleveland, and accommodations can be secured by addressing the local committee.

BUTCHERS GIVE IN ON CREDITS.

Kosher butchers of Lynn, Mass., have allowed themselves to be forced to give extended credits to customers after they had made an agreement not to allow long-time credits or sell to credit customers who did not have a clear record. A short while ago the kosher butchers found that their customers would buy large quantities of meat on credit and then go to the next dealer with-

out paying the first, and so on. To put a stop to this practice the dealers agreed not to carry credits of over one week's standing, and not to sell except for cash to any person who was indebted to any other dealer in the agreement. It was planned to have the customers present a card showing that they owed nothing to other dealers.

The customers in turn held a meeting and determined to force the butchers to terms, which they did by threatening boycott and by stating that if the butchers did not give in none of the outstanding bills would be paid. One by one the kosher butchers gave in and the whole agreement went to smash. It is such weakness as shown in this case that lowers the effectiveness of organization and hurts the trade. Idle threats accomplish nothing. Firmness and fairness are better, and there is little doubt that if the butchers had rescinded their objectionable order in regard to the debt-free cards which the customer was to be compelled to present, the whole credit nuisance would have been abolished as far as Lynn is concerned.

SHERIFF STOPS BUTCHERS' PICNIC.

While the butchers of Akron, Ohio, were peacefully engaged in holding their annual picnic and games at Chippewa Lake, the sheriff and his minions swooped down upon the butchers and arrested some of their number. This not only halted the games, but put a damper on the whole affair. It appears that in order to give the butchers a royal send-off some of their friends had donated several kegs of "wet" material, with which the thirsty contestants were to moisten their throats. As the county in which the picnic was held is a "dry" one, the sheriff seized the aforesaid "wet" goods and put an end to the festivities by arresting some of the butchers who had charge of the dispensing of the cheering fluid. The butchers went home swearing vengeance on the sheriff of Medina county.

A PEARL IN A HOG CARCASS.

A Bayonne, N. J., butcher while cutting up a hog carcass had the fortune to find a good-sized pearl imbedded in the frontal bone of the head just back of the eyes. The butcher is in a dilemma. He doesn't know whether he has discovered a new type of pearl-producing pig, or whether some one has been casting pearls before swine. Two theories are advanced. One is that the pig came from Newport, R. I., where the youths of wealth are said to amuse themselves by throwing jewels at the domestic animals. Another is that the hog was a razor-back from the oyster-strewn shore of Virginia, and while grazing in the mud flats ate an oyster which contained the pearl. At any rate there is likely to be a demand for hogs which come from Newport or from Virginia. A fifty-dollar pearl is certainly an incentive.

Best shop help obtained through our "Wanted" department, page 48.

BUTCHERS' PICNICS AND OUTINGS.

The picnic and outing season is in full blast now and there promises to be no let-up in the butchers' merry-making until the middle of September. It is interesting to note the changes that have been instituted in butchers' picnics during the last few years. There seems to be a movement on foot to have at least one event on the programme which will be of direct benefit to the butcher, such as a carcass dressing competition or an address on the business in general. This is a praiseworthy movement, as surely a few moments can be spared from the merry-making to learn something which will be of direct benefit to the butcher in the future.

The following is a partial list of the picnics and outings that have been held during the week, together with the plans for picnics in the next two weeks:

On Thursday of this week the butchers' association of Burlington, Ia., held their barbecue and picnic. This event is famous in the city by reason of the fact that all of the butchers' customers are invited. It was the intention to show the public how a steer tasted when properly roasted. The event was a big success.

On Wednesday of this week the butchers of Aurora, Ill., held their picnic at Riverview Park. Two ball games, a band concert, races and sports and an address were the features.

The annual outing of the Utah State butchers' association has been held at Lagoon, near Salt Lake City.

The Toledo, Ohio, butchers' outing and picnic at Toledo Beach on Tuesday last had more than 12,000 people in attendance. This breaks all records and the outing certainly justified the large attendance. The butchers made things interesting for everybody and the various events were run off in fine order.

The Allegheny County Retail Butchers and Meat Dealers' Association of Pittsburgh, Pa., and vicinity, held their annual outing on Wednesday of this week at Kenwood Park. The feature of the day was the lamb and calf dressing contests, for which prizes of \$50 each were offered. It is estimated that some 15,000 people were on hand to help the butchers celebrate.

BUTCHERS WANT CITY INSPECTOR.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Reading, Pa., are working, and have been for some time, to secure a city meat inspector. The State inspectors get to that city infrequently, owing to the large territory they have to cover, and the butchers are anxious to have a city inspector who can be on the job all of the time. It is being planned to bring the matter before the city council at the next meeting and endeavor to have that body pass suitable legislation on the matter.

This move on the part of the butchers is being seconded by the public, which appreciates the efforts of the butchers to protect them from being imposed upon by peddlers and hucksters who sell uninspected and frequently diseased meats.

MUST INSTALL REFRIGERATORS.

The Board of Public Safety of Indianapolis, Ind., has granted another extension of time to the meat dealers in the central market in which to put in ice boxes and refrigerators in their stalls. On June 10, an order went into effect requiring all standholders to comply with the law by August 1, but the dealers have been so slow about it that this week the board extended the time until September 15. The board states that this is the last respite the marketmen will get, and that refrigerators must be installed.

DON'T KNOCK YOUR COMPETITOR.

If you wish to advertise your competitor speak slightly of him. The human being is a queer animal, and has some queer ideas. Most of them will take privileges themselves that they will not accord unto others. For instance, your customer can come into your store and tell you all kinds of mean tricks your competitor has been playing, also all kinds of prices he has been making, and you know that at least half what he tells you is not true, but at the same time if you say something to that same customer about that same competitor the customer will begin to feel resentment because you tell him things about a man behind his back, and nine chances out of ten he will think to himself that the other fellow would not say that about you, even if it was true.

If this customer, who is himself willing to talk about your competitor, resents your saying anything about him, think how the customer who never says anything about your competitor is likely to feel if you tried to tell him something about that business

rival which did not happen to be creditable. The best way of showing up the bad points of a competitor, if he has any, is to let his customers do all the talking, even though you may be told that some competitor has made uncomplimentary remarks about you.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

B. Farley has purchased the meat business of R. W. Senter at Walthill, Neb.

Geo. E. Younkin has opened a meat market at Alliance, Neb.

Griffin & Plecher have purchased the West meat market at St. Paul, Neb.

A butcher shop is being erected at Woolstock, Ia., for Fred Carpenter.

James Sullivan is opening up a butcher shop at Malden, Wash.

Henry Behrens is arranging to engage in the meat business at South Bend, Wash.

E. P. Westerlund will open a grocery store and meat market at Malden, Wash.

The Banner Meat Company has succeeded to the business of the Cash Market Company.

R. McInnis is about to engage in the meat business at Lynn Valley, B. C.

Spoonagle & Mills are about to engage in the meat business at Howard, Kan.

Ponder & Herd are engaging in the meat business at Mangum, Okla.

George Hewett, of Pawhuska, Okla., will open a meat market at the Osage camp.

D. M. Sparks has purchased the meat business of Welch & Rucker, at Elmore, Kan.

Davis & Dick have engaged in the meat business at Cimarron, Kan.

Wm. Bowles has sold out his meat market at Renfrow, Okla., to S. A. Teel

Henry Schradt has sold out his meat market at Deshler, Neb., to Neaman & Prehn.

Geo. H. Haxby has sold out his meat market at Bridgeport, Neb., to James Philby.

Geo. E. Youngkin has engaged in the meat business at Alliance, Neb.

F. N. Mossman has sold out his meat business at Mason City, Neb., to Peter Nelson.

The meat market of E. S. Jenkins at Griswold, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

The Strawn Meat Market at Strawn, Tex., operated by J. N. Stewart, has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of Hall & Hemmett at Spartansburg, S. C., has been destroyed by fire.

Louis C. Braum, a meat dealer of South Lincoln, Neb., has petitioned the federal court to declare him a bankrupt. He reports debts aggregating \$4,245.

C. W. Grimm has disposed of his meat market at Bay City, Mich., to G. H. Congdon.

A meeting of creditors of Richard Dorfheldt, butcher, at No. 342 East Forty-sixth street, was held this week at the office of Macgrane Cox, No. 50 Church street, and Lawrence B. Cohen was elected trustee, with a bond of \$2,000.

Siegfried Glass will open a new meat market at Belmont and Thatford streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., to be known as the Belmont Avenue Market.

Cummings Brothers' meat market at Portland, Me., has been destroyed by fire.

The Irving Park Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated to deal in meats, groceries, etc. P. W. Sullivan, L. Green and R. C. Busse are the incorporators. The capital stock is \$2,500.

Johnson & Leadbetter have purchased the meat market of J. R. Mungle at Lestershire, N. Y.

W. Gartenslaugher has retired, from the meat business at Elmira, N. Y.

The meat market of A. Ostman at Washington, D. C., has been damaged by fire.

Attorney Walter A. Johnson has been appointed receiver of the Washington Beef and Provision Company, Washington, D. C., by Justice Anderson of the District Supreme Court on a petition filed by Charles E. Ebel and T. T. Keane, alleging that the company was insolvent.

STERLING WHEELBARROW COMPANY

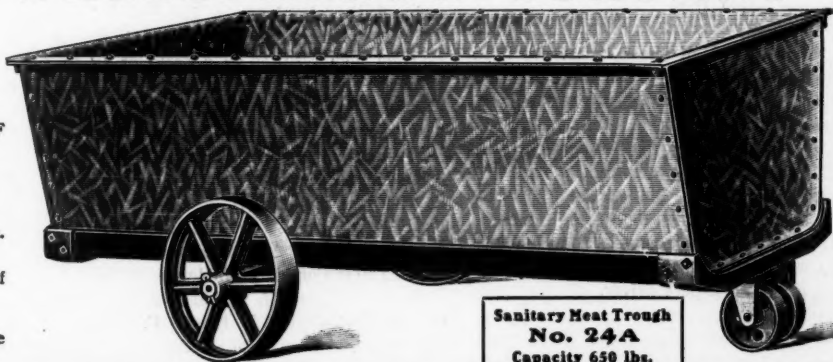
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SANITARY EQUIPMENT**

Galvanized Metal Carts,
Trucks, Meat Troughs, Meat Boxes, etc.
Endorsed by U. S. Gov't inspection
Adopted as STANDARD by several of
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Send for Descriptive Catalogue

If we don't make just what you want, we
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Sanitary Meat Trough
No. 24A
Capacity 650 lbs.

Sauer Kraut Cutter

IT PAYS TO PUT DOWN KRAUT

BIG PROFITS IN IT

Have you ever figured out how much it costs
to put it down, and noticed the big profit in it?

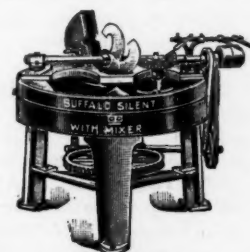
Your Customers will prefer to buy
Your Own Make Kraut!

Already used by a great many Butchers and Grocers.
A good Cutter at a LOW Price.

ORDER EARLY TO GET ONE IN TIME.

John E. Smith's Sons Co.,

50 BROADWAY, BUFFALO, N. Y.
OR ANY BUTCHERS' SUPPLY HOUSE.



"BUFFALO"
Silent Meat Cutter.

New York Section

Edward Morris returned to Chicago this week after a fortnight's stay in the East.

Manager Fred Clark, of the North Packing & Provision Company, Boston, was a New York visitor this week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending July 18, averaged 8.41 cents per pound.

H. L. Sleight, assistant to Manager T. C. Sullivan, of the Swift produce department, is spending a vacation at Kingston, N. Y.

Manager Abe Moses, of the Armour Packing Company's Manhattan Market branch, is getting ready for his vacation at Asbury Park.

Eugene Bloch, the Columbus avenue butcher who recently failed, has filed schedules showing assets of \$3,163 and liabilities of \$4,138.

J. S. Dawley, head of the S. & S. beef department at the New York offices, returned this week from a vacation spent in the Catskills.

President Frederick Joseph, of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, continues to enjoy a vacation abroad. He reports hot weather at Frankfort, Germany, where last heard from.

J. E. Shackford, of the S. & S. provision department, spent his vacation at his old home at Syracuse. His pleasure was marred by the death of his mother there during the first week of his stay.

President Walter Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Company, is taking a vacation in the form of short automobile trips through the country surrounding New York. He is an expert driver.

Baseball enthusiasm in meat circles died down after the early spring spurt. A few defeats discouraged the S. & S. champions and the other teams gave it up during the hot spell. It was too much work to play ball; more fun to go to Coney.

John Conron, of the Conron Bros. Company, is spending the summer at West End, Long Branch. President Joseph Conron, of the company, who recently underwent a serious surgical operation, has gone to his summer home at Monticello, N. Y., to complete his recovery.

A valve in the ammonia system in connection with Fred Figge's plant at Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, got to leaking one night this week and affected a lot of tenants in an adjoining tenement before it was discovered and the trouble remedied. Nobody was hurt.

The Wallabout Market Benevolent Association held its annual picnic at Ridgewood last Saturday evening and there was a very large attendance. A programme of dancing and other entertainment was successfully carried out by Chairman Albert Straehle, of the arrangements committee. The association will have another outing at Jamaica on Sunday, September 6.

General Sales Manager J. A. Howard, of the S. & S. Company, has the sympathy of the trade this week in the loss of his wife, who died on Tuesday in Boston as the result of an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Howard was operated on a month ago, but never rallied. The funeral took place on Thursday at the old family home near Boston, and there was a large representation of the S. & S. staff from New York and Boston. Mrs. Howard leaves one daughter.

VEAL AND MUTTON COMPANY OUTING.

On Saturday last the employees of the New York Veal and Mutton Company went over to Donnelly's grounds at College Point, L. I., and had their annual outing and picnic. It was a big time and the crowd enjoyed it from start to finish. The officers of the company were there and vied with the employees in making the picnic the best ever held.

Besides devoting attention to the picnic end of the programme the crowd organized a baseball game between the married men and the singles, which unfortunately for the married men resulted in a score of 18 to 7 against them. The result of the track sports was as follows: Shoe race, won by G. Yutch; half-mile run, won by J. Nelson; sack race, W. Lehman; fat men's race, won by H. Sonn.

Among those present were: President M. Sanders, S. Sanders, L. Herzog, A. Tolger, Fred Dietz, of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association; A. Pohlman, of the United Dressed Beef Company; J. Hoppe, M. Schmitt, C. Brenzel, F. Imhof, E. Lehman, J. Fischer, F. Frank, C. Folger, J. Folger, C. Wiley, N. Goldberg and a host of others.

RICHMOND BUTCHERS ORGANIZE.

On Wednesday of last week, at Felten's Hotel in Stapleton, a Staten Island branch of the United Master Butchers of America was duly established by New York State officials of the organization. State President E. F. O'Neill was assisted by the president of the board of governors, August F. Grimm, State Financial Secretary Charles Young and Hon. William T. Hornidge in the installation ceremonies. After the ceremonies speeches were made by the new members and by the installing officers. The new branch elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: President, W. H. Durkin; first vice president, A. Anselem; second vice president, Clarence H. Brady; recording secretary, Chris Bardes; financial secretary, W. Anselem; treasurer, A. Kaltenmeyer; sergeant-

at-arms, J. Schmitt; trustees, F. Lambert, C. Bardes and G. Strauss. The next meeting of the new branch is to be held on July 29.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The department of health of the city of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending July 18, 1908, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 32,228 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4,692 lbs.; Queens, 325 lbs.; total, 37,245 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 9,602 lbs.; Brooklyn, 50 lbs.; Queens, 35 lbs.; total, 9,687 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 5,810 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,213 lbs.; The Bronx, 105 lbs.; total, 7,128 lbs.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Brodin, A., 218 E. 6th; H. Brand.
Baratz, H., 222 E. 104th; H. Brand.
Berkowitz, M., 49 Rutgers; H. Brand.
Braverman, I., 334 E. 5th; H. Brand.
Croneberger, G., 1374 Boston rd.; C. Schuck.
Dvoracek, R., 1365 Ave. A; Bystucky.
Danna, D., 430 Hudson; Dumrauf & Wicke.
Friedlander, M., 359 Cherry; H. Brand.
Gambino, F., 333 W. 38th; H. Brand.
Goldberg, H., 114 E. 119th; H. Brand.
Goldberg, J., 161 Madison; H. Brand.
Garbus, S., 124 Forsyth; H. Brand.
Lehrer, G., 130 E. 104th; F. Lesser.
Nensel, J., 2 W. 112th; J. Levy.
Rozelle, M. E., 430 Hudson; Dumrauf & Wicke.
Scianno & Bonsignore, 212 Chrystie; H. Brand.

Schattner, J., 168 Norfolk; H. Brand.
Simonvitz, I., 205 E. 99th; H. Brand.
Scianno, R., 38 Spring; H. Brand.
Samstein Bros., 636 E. 5th; H. Brand.
Temperino, R., 139 W. Houston; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Gutman, M., 322 E. 81st; H. Blonstein.
Grosskoff, M., 58 Sheriff; J. Angerman.
Kern, K., 74 Eldridge; Wm. Kern.
Wolf, M., 1660 Amsterdam Ave.; J. Stern.
Weisser, J., 142 Ludlow; N. Schwartz.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Fine, J., 91 Throop Ave.; Julius Levy.
Gotterfeld, Aaron & Elias Kleinstein, Bushwick Ave.; Levy Bros.
Hohn, Anton, 1402 Cortelyou road; Joseph Rosenberg.
Liturnsky, Osher, 262 Dumont av, Levy Bros.
Leventhal, Abr., 390 S 5th; Levy Bros.
Montano, Michel, 669 3d Ave; Gustave Selmer.
Miller, Moses, 635 Blake Ave.; Levy Bros.
Rubin, Ziskin, 240 Hopkins; Julius Levy.
Schaefer, Herman C., 137 Franklin St.; Christopher Schaefer.
Schiller, David, 1058 Myrtle Ave.; Darling-ton & Co.
Weiner, Nathan, 545 Blake Ave.; Levy Bros.
Westerfeld, Sol., 184 Summer Ave.; Joseph Rosenberg.

